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Column One
BY David Courtney

IT depends on the point of view. Those who eagerly predicted the failure of the Berlin Conference have evidence of their acumen; and those who predicted some good from it will have found the good. "I am bound to say that I think we have obtained advantages from what has occurred at Berlin," said Sir Winston Churchill in the House of Commons last night. What they were he will doubtless say, or leave it to the Foreign Secretary to say, at the debate on the subject scheduled for next week. But whatever the advantages, it appears that the cold war will go on "for a long time now"; and it was certainly a chilling coincidence that Britain's defence plans, which in the next year are to cost 1,640 million pounds sterling, were also the subject of a statement in yesterday's House of Commons.

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THE decision to hold a five-Power Far Eastern conference, with China participating, at Geneva on April 26 may have been one of the "advantages" which Sir Winston Churchill had in mind. Presumably it will take the place of the Korean political conference which was to have followed the armistice; and it will lead into talks from which a settlement of the Indo-China war may emerge. Such a conference may become enlarged to take in the question of Formosa; and the Soviet Union and China can be expected to do everything they can to force the issue of China's U.N. representation. It is well enough that these problems should be aired by all the nations directly affected.

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IF the four-Power conference in Berlin has indeed failed, it has at least been better mannered than such meetings usually are; and the end of it suggests not only disagreement but also an engagingly good-humoured agreement to disagree. Whether that is all to the good or all to the bad it is hard to tell. It does indicate that both sides, when they went to Berlin, were more concerned to know exactly where each other stood than to stand together. If that is so, there would seem to be no particular reason why the Geneva conference on Far Eastern matters should do better; for although it may be in the Soviet's interest to appear to give France a helping hand, it is not—in view of the failure of the Berlin conference to settle the question of German rearmament and E.D.C. the way Mr. Molotov wanted it settled—in the Soviet's interest to release twelve French divisions or a substantial part of them from Indo-China.

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MR. Molotov's proposals for an arrangement allowing free commercial, cultural and sporting intercourse between the two halves of Germany were probably made more seriously than his proposals for a kind of European Monroe Doctrine. Culture and sport were thrown in for good measure and it seems fairly clear that what the Soviet wants, even more than a political settlement, is the opening of the zonal boundaries for a much bigger volume of trade than in the past. On the face of it, the proposal is sound. If the obstinate lock between East and West can be turned to let the gate swing at least half way open, for traders to pass freely through, that may help to ease some tensions. And there will be need to ease tensions. The East Germans can be expected to get more restive now that their hopes have gone; and the West Germans, in their newspaper and radio comment on Berlin, are already shouting at the top of their lungs that the conference has proved but one thing: the urgent necessity for the West to redouble its armament exertions. "There is only one language the Russians understand," etc.—a language which the Germans know only too well how to speak.

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ONE gets the impression that Russian diplomacy made a very poor showing at Berlin. All the West had to do was to produce what wags have called the Edenauer Plan for Germany and then sit tight. And tighter they sat than for a very long time, with never a hint of rift or differences: on the whole, not what Mr. Molotov set out to accomplish.

Jerusalem, February 19.

MARSHAL TITO TO VISIT GREECE

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is to visit Greece, it was officially announced today. No date for the visit was disclosed.

The invitation from King Paul and the Greek Government was handed to Marshal Tito by the Greek Ambassador to Belgrade.

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Indirect Taxes Heavier In New Estimates of IL.571m.

Income Tax Advance Dropped

By a Special Correspondent

The National Budget for the 1954/55 financial year is to be IL.571m. This is IL.182m. (47%) more than the current Budget. According to the estimates tabled yesterday by the Ministry of Finance, not only the "subsidies repayment tax," but also the new advance of income tax have been dropped.

However, the burden of indirect taxation is to be made heavier. Government spending on development will very likely be considerably reduced.

Finance Minister Eshkol is expected to present the Budget Bill to the Knesset on Monday in his annual Budget speech.

Ordinary expenditure, exclusive of interest, is to reach IL.251m., more than double the amount estimated for the current budget (IL.127m.). However, only IL.6m. out of this increase are due to extension of Government services. The rest is to be more than compensated for by savings which are planned to be achieved both by reductions and by increased efficiency of Government departments, resulting in an overall saving of IL.9.2m. The whole of the increase is accounted for by the more realistic calculation of the expenditure of the existing departments and services and by the recent increase of salaries. Only in the communication and postal services have IL.1.6m. been provided for extensions of services.

Different Estimates

Expenditure estimates for the next financial year are in many respects different from the current one: all foreign currency included in the estimates, either for Government imports or for servicing foreign debts, has been calculated at the IL.1.800—$1 exchange rate; salaries and wages have been based at the present level of the cost-of-living index (215 points); depreciation and insurance of Government property have been included for the first time; and, mainly because of the higher exchange rates now prevailing for foreign and dollar-linked loans. Interest payments on Government debts will need a sum of IL.24.5m., as compared with IL.8.8m. in the current budget.

Because of the intrinsic differences it is not possible to compare the expenditure estimates with the last year's figures. It may, however, be noted that the relatively biggest jumps have occurred in the allocations for Health, Labour, Treasury, State Comptroller, Police and Agriculture. The budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs jumped from IL.2.5m. to IL.9m., but this is presumably due, to a large extent, to the change in the exchange rates.

Revenue from taxes, fees and licences is to be increased by 55% to reach IL.260m., of which IL.105m. are to be provided by income tax (as compared with the estimate of IL.70m. in the current budget, which probably will be exceeded by actual collections).

Customs are expected to bring in IL.75m. (current year's estimate IL.43m.), excise IL.34.5m., as against IL.20m. (most of the increase from excise on cement, tires and paper), and luxury tax IL.15.5m. (IL.10m.). As a matter of fact, actual collections of these indirect taxes are topping the estimated revenue figures in the current Budget.

REVENUE	1954/55	1953/54
	in millions of IL.	
Income Tax	105	70
Indirect Taxes	156	115
Income from Abroad	197	135
Income from Government Property and Miscellaneous	44	30
Loans including Compulsory Loan)	34	12
Posts' and Communications	35	27
TOTAL	571	389
EXPENDITURE		
Ordinary	251	168
Communications' and Posts'	32	22
Interest	25	9
Debt Retirement	44	14
Revolving Fund	25	—
Subsidization	26	—
Development	168	175
TOTAL	571	389

(Detailed tables, P. 3)

Revenue from various fees and licences is to rise, too, to IL.8.65m., as compared with IL.4.25m. Smaller increases are expected in revenue from entertainment tax (25%) and from motor vehicle and driver's licences (10%), despite the fact that for the moment collections of these items are lagging behind estimates. Stamp duty is to provide IL.2.5m. (a rise of 40%), but revenue from death duties property taxes and land registration fees are estimated to bring in less than estimated for the current budget. A rise from IL.9.6m. to IL.13.2m. is also foreseen for revenue from Government property and repayment of Government loans.

Communication services — post and telegraph, harbours, airports and railways — are to supply the Treasury with IL.35m., that is, an increase of 25% over the current estimate, which was topped by actual revenue.

Expect 42% Jump

A jump of IL.75m. (42%) is expected in the extraordinary revenue, which is to reach IL.260m., namely IL.80m. from the counterpart funds of the U.S. grant-in-aid, IL.72m. from German Reparations, IL.45m. from the Independence and the Development loans and IL.25m. from the deposits of provident funds and the national insurance programme which is to begin on April 1. The compulsory loan is reckoned at IL.9m. (approximating current collections) and IL.6m. is to be derived from sales of property by the Development Authority. (In the current budget this item has been estimated at IL.10m., but actual revenue up to end of December did not exceed IL.440,000.)

No mention is made in the estimates of the new Popular Loan, which has been mooted lately.

The Independence loan and the Development loan are evidently estimated to result in an income of about $25m. during the coming

(Contd. on Page 2, Col. 4)

$65m. Pledged To Stabilize Economy

MIAMI BEACH, Thursday (INA). — The sum of $65.3m. has been pledged by 69 Jewish communities throughout the country towards the five year-$75m. loan now being floated by the United Jewish Appeal with the aim of stabilizing Israel's economy, it was announced today on the eve of the opening here tomorrow of the three-day 54th national inaugural conference of the UJA.

The announcement was made by Dr. Joseph Schwartz, executive vice-chairman, who pointed out that the loan project, the first of its kind by an American philanthropic agency, is in addition to the $119.2m. UJA goal for 1954. He emphasized the aim of the UJA leaders to complete the campaign for the loan in the next six weeks to avoid interference with the regular UJA drive.

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — For the first time in its six-year history in about the middle of March, Israel will enter into an era of more or less normal financial relations with foreign banks and creditors. This is not a prediction of an overnight money miracle. The hard money shortage will remain. Foreign currency restrictions will not be lifted immediately though they may be gradually eased. The foreign currency budget will still remain to be balanced, so a number of controls may continue.

But no longer will the Israel Treasury and its representatives in this country be faced with recurrent crises and threats of bankruptcy. How often has word gone out in recent years: "We must have one or two or five million dollars in the bank by 9 a.m. Monday morning or we can't meet our obligations!" How often have Ambassador Abba Eban and his staff and U.J.A. Bond and Jewish Agency officials spent their weekends begging, borrowing, giving notes, mobilizing every resource for immediate cash so that payments would be made on time and Israel's credit remain intact?

Crushing Burden

All this because of the crushing burden of Israel's short-term indebtedness, which now amounts to slightly more than $110m. This debt was incurred during the era of mass immigration when Israel spent much more than she received. It has not been added to appreciably in the last two years. Israel has been living within her income even though largely this meant going without meat or coffee and other items that Americans consider basic necessities.

This debt not only caused recurrent crises when normal refunding operations could not keep up with maturing obligations, but cost Israel some $10m. or $11m. annually in interest and refunding charges, in higher interest rates on other commercial credits because of Israel's poor credit position, and in higher prices on goods which had to be purchased where credit was available.

One day, in the summer of 1952, a Jew came up with a visionary solution to this problem, which, like all great ideas, was so simple that it seemed fantastic and unworkable. Why not, he asked, get rid of the short-term debts by borrowing one large sum to be repaid in annual instalments by the U.J.A. out of the money it raises for Israel?

Who this Jew was has been lost to history. It may have been Mr. Meir Sherman, economic adviser to the Israel Government here; it may have been Mr. Ted Kollek, responsible for eventually bringing this project to fruition; it may have been one of the leaders of the U.J.A., who have devoted much time and effort to this problem.

Few Believed

At any rate, they began talking about it in the summer of 1952, but very few people had the imagination to believe in its feasibility. The U.J.A. is a charity institution, the sceptics said. How can it make a long-term loan for a sum approaching $100m.? Where is its security? Banks are not philanthropists, was their refrain.

The explanations continued. It was discussed publicly for the first time at the Cleveland U.J.A. conference in September of last year. Mr. Meir Sherman brought his charts and conducted a seminar. Morris Berinstein, U.J.A. leader who took charge of this project, and Joe Schwartz, U.J.A. director, answered the myriad questions. At the Jerusalem conference in October, the American Jewish leaders decided to implement the project and officially gave it the name of Consolidation Loan. Mr. Levi Eshkol and Mr. Kollek arrived here early in December for a special meeting of leaders to begin work on the loan and Mr. Kollek remained to handle the details. He was given an office at the U.J.A. with one assistant and a part-time secretary. In 61 days, he—and Mr. Sherman, who spelled him in a few places — have visited 61 communities and in all but one have received commitments from the community welfare funds to borrow from local banks a sum equal to or larger than the welfare fund's annual gift to the U.J.A.

The commitments total $65m. Before the results are announced publicly at the U.J.A. cabinet meeting on February 20 in Miami

(Contd. on Page 4, Col. 3)

UN Head May Call Israel, Jordan Talks in Spring

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld's office was expected to announce shortly the date for direct talks between Israel and Jordan under Article XII of the Armistice agreement. It was believed that Jerusalem would be the site for the parley requested by Israel.

The U.N. chief will select a date in the spring for the conference at which he will act as mediator, it was thought.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld told a news conference last week that he is legally compelled to call such a conference unless Israel withdrew her request.

Egypt Pins Hopes On Constantinople Pact

CAIRO, Thursday (AFP). — "The Constantinople Convention of 1888 is the basis on which Egypt relies to justify her right of control over the Suez Canal," Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance told reporters yesterday after a long interview with President Nagib.

"Article X of this convention specifies that Egypt is entitled to enforce whatever measures are necessary for the security of her own territory. The measures we have enforced to control navigation have no other purpose and all we have done is to exercise our right," he said. He reiterated that Egypt "was willing to invite the signatory powers to this convenion to meet and examine with us the situation in the Suez Canal."

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). - Israel Ambassador Abba Eban called today on the Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, Mr. David M. Key.

Mr. Eban told reporters that he had set forth the Israel position on Egypt's interference with Suez Canal shipping bound for Israel. He said that methods of securing implementation of the Security Council's 1951 resolution calling on Egypt to lift the shipping restrictions had also been discussed.

Iraqi Zionist Arrives Upon Release from Jail

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — An Iraqi Jew, who was imprisoned in Iraq for five-and-a-half years for Zionist activities, arrived here today from Cyprus following his sudden release.

Mr. Eliyahu Avraham Ajami, 38, who expressed overwhelming happiness upon arriving here, said that he had been arrested six yeas ago and sentenced to seven years in prison for Zionist activities.

He added that he had been held in the "Iraqi Bastille", a jail for political prisoners in the desert close to Saudi Arabia, where conditions were terrible.

The prisoners rioted about three months ago and 12 were killed.

On his release, Ajami applied to the Iraqi authorities for permission to immigrate to Israel. He was given an exit permit to Cyprus where he received his Israel visa.

(Leader — P. 4)

Big 4, China Meet in April; No Accord on Europe Issues

Dulles, Eden Show Guarded Optimism

BERLIN, Thursday. — Mr. John Foster Dulles said at today's final meeting, "despite differences of basic principles we have made some progress here."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said the decision to hold the Geneva conference was an "important advance." He hoped the meeting would mark "a substantial step forward in the service of peace."

The four Ministers also decided that they would exchange views on promoting disarmament as provided for in the United Nations resolution of November 28, 1953.

Stalemate not Permanent

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden tempered their optimism by confessing disappointment over the failure to agree on Germany and Austria. But Mr. Dulles added: "We are confident that the impasse which we have reached here will not be permanent. We do not believe that the peoples of Germany and Austria or, for that matter, of other neighbouring nations need to bury their hopes."

The Soviet Foreign Minister in his final statement at the conference said their exchange of views had "led to a more correct understanding of the attitudes" of the four powers.

As quoted by a Soviet spokesman, Mr. Molotov added: "Here at the conference the differences of views of our governments have been clearly manifested. At the same time ways of lessening these divergencies have become clearer, insofar as a real desire for this is shown."

(Reuter, UP)

Advantages Gained From Berlin Talks—Churchill

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Winston Churchill, in a comment on the Berlin Conference, said that the Commons would debate the Conference next Wednesday and Thursday, and that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would make the opening speech.

A Labour Member suggested that the Prime Minister's "prophesy" on May 11 that a meeting attended by "hoards of experts" would be unsuccessful, had come true.

"How far are you now prepared to return to your original idea?" he asked, referring to the Prime Minister's proposal for May 11 for a meeting of heads of state.

Sir Winston replied that these matters would be discussed next week and it would certainly be open to anyone to bring up this aspect in the debate. He added: "But I am bound to say I have the feeling that we have gained advantages out of what has occurred."

To Continue Arms Cut Talks

BERLIN, Thursday (UP). — The Big Four announced officially in a communique today that a conference of the U.S., Britain, France, Russia, People's China, North and South Korea and "other countries" participating in the Korean war will meet in Geneva on April 26 to seek a final peace.

The final communique also said that the four powers agreed "that the problems of restoring peace in Indo-China will also be discussed at the conference to which representatives of the U.S., France, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic and other interested states will be invited."

At the insistence of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, a paragraph was inserted in the communique making it clear that the agreement for the Far Eastern peace conference did not imply "diplomatic recognition in any case where it has not already been accorded."

Arms Reduction

In his closing speech, delivered shortly before he left for Templehof airport to fly back to Washington, Mr. Dulles also announced that the four powers had agreed "to pursue the four-power search for agreement on reduction of armaments as recommended by the United Nations."

Mr. Dulles placed full blame for the conference's failure to agree on German unification or the Austrian treaty squarely on the Soviet Union. He said that the Ministers encountered a fundamental difference between the views of East and West, and added that "it is important to observe that all of our basic differences here have revolved around the question of whether it is right, or indeed safe, to give men and nations a genuine freedom of choice."

The agreement was reached at the last meeting of the otherwise deadlocked Big Four talks and was announced in a four-Power communique at its conclusion.

For the Indo-China peace talks, the Ministers agreed that the participating countries would be the Big Four, China and "other interested states" — that is, the three associated states of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. It did not say anything about inviting representatives of the Vietminh.

Indo-China Talks

The Ministers also announced in their communique that at some later date they would continue "an exchange of views" on the question of disarmament.

They admitted frankly that they had failed to reach any agreement on the question of Germany, European security or an Austrian treaty.

The communique was issued after a final four-hour session at which Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl made a last unsuccessful plea for an Austrian treaty.

During the closing session, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced that the three Western High Commissioners had been instructed to contact the Soviet High Commissioner to try to work out improved travel and transportation facilities between East and West Germany and the two parts of Berlin.

The Western Ministers rejected a proposal made by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov yesterday calling for agreement on the strength and armament of East and West German police forces.

German Relations

He made a second proposal yesterday for the setting up of joint East-West German committees to stimulate trade, traffic, cultural and sport relations between the Soviet zone and West Germany.

The West's reply to this was the announcement that the Western High Commissioners had been ordered to contact Soviet High Commissioner Vladimir Semyenov to try to improve travel and transportation facilities between East and West Germany and inside divided Berlin.

Both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Molotov agreed that the disarmament resolution adopted by the conference today would in no way "supplant or interrupt" the American-Soviet discussions on President Eisenhower's atom-for-peace plan.

The two-power discussions, held in Berlin by Mr. Molotov and Mr. Dulles personally, will be resumed in Washington between the American Secretary and the Soviet Ambassador there.

Rival Demonstrations In Divided Berlin

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter) About 200,000 persons crowded the broad Unter den Linden Avenue in East Berlin today for a demonstration in support of Soviet proposals on Germany. The rally was organized by the Eastern German political parties and mass organizations.

East Berliners launched rocket-propelled "propaganda bombs", scattering leaflets over thousands of West Berliners staging a "march of silence" to protest Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's attitude to a unified Germany.

Neutral Nations Body Dissolved in Korea

MUNSAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Neutral Repatriation Commission in Korea held its 18th and last meeting today after five months of work.

Its Indian Chairman, General K. S. Thimayya, shook hands with each member — Swedish, Swiss, Czech and Polish — as they filed out. Then he said with a laugh, "We had no discussions — we all made our little speeches of mutual admiration. Everything ended happily."

The Commission's last business was the unanimous adoption of its final report, to be handed to the Communist and Allied Commands.

Earlier today, the Commission decided, despite opposition of the Czech and Polish members, to dissolve itself at midnight on February 21.

Scelba Outlines Cabinet Stand

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — Italy's Christian Democrat Prime Minister, Mario Scelba, was continually interrupted by angry shouts from the Communist, Socialist and Fascist benches when he outlined the programme of his week-old Government tonight.

In the Senate and then in the Chamber of Deputies, he said that his left-of-centre coalition Government would do all in its power to protect democracy from Communist or Fascist totalitarianism.

He reaffirmed Italy's loyalty to the Atlantic Pact, stated that he would shortly ask Parliament to ratify the European Defence Community Treaty and would firmly try to reach a just solution of the Trieste dispute with Yugoslavia.

A nationwide Communist campaign of "patchwork" strikes today entered its sixth day. Four persons were trampled to death last night in Central Sicily in a panic stampede after police threw tear-gas bombs into an allegedly communist-organized demonstration, and the day before a demonstrator died in Milan after a police baton charge on a crowd of strikers.

The confidence vote in the Senate is expected next Thursday.

RECORD BRITISH DEFENCE BUDGET

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Britain announced today a record peacetime defence budget that will shrink the Army and expand the Royal Air Force into a mighty atomic striking fleet.

The annual defence White Paper revealed a new and streamlined atomic-age concept geared to the conviction that "continuation of the present state of cold war is now more likely than the outbreak of a major war."

Britain's defence will be planned for the long haul. Defence must be kept at the maximum the country's economy will allow, the report says.

Bus Firms to Ask 3% More For Petrol Rise

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three bus cooperatives stated here today that they would demand an additional 3% fare rise to offset this morning's 30-pruta increase in the cost of a litre of petrol. They claimed that in the course of the negotiations for the current fare increase they were explicitly told that the price of petrol would remain constant, and they therefore expect that the 3% rise in fares would be approved.

The Taxi Drivers' Association resolved today to increase urban fares by 20% and out-of-town rates by 10% subject to approval by the Histadrut. In fact, all taxi drivers charged the new rates today. The Association of Inter-urban Taxi Drivers tonight are debating the introduction of higher rates. The Haulage Drivers' Union will also demand a price increase, claiming that petrol constitutes 50% of their costs.

Negotiations for establishing new bus fares are proceeding well in both Haifa and Tel Aviv, Ministry of Communications sources said yesterday.

In Jerusalem, at a meeting yesterday of the municipal traffic committee with representatives of the Ministry and of Hamekasher, an impasse was reached. The municipal representatives refuse to accept the previous rises as a basis for computing the present one.

Claiming that bus rates are much higher in Jerusalem than elsewhere, they point out that water and power rates are to be equalized for the capital in comparison with the rest of the country, and that bus fares should be fixed on the same basis.

2,000 HOMES HIT

Two thousand homes in Homs, Syria, have been severely damaged and means of communications affected throughout the north by recent floods, ANA reports.

Soldier Dies To Save Comrades

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Because he preferred to die rather than endanger the lives of his comrades in an army camp, Private Nathan Albaz, 21, was posthumously mentioned in dispatches this week.

On Thursday, Albaz volunteered to dismantle a quantity of hand grenades, after his unit had returned from patrol duty. However, instead of doing the job outside the camp, as regulations prescribe, he worked in his tent.

Accidentally he pulled the safety pin from one missile, then rushed from the tent shouting "Grenade!" and holding it close to his chest. It was probably his intention to throw the grenade into a ditch, but it exploded before he could do so. Three soldiers were slightly wounded.

Albaz, a native of Casablanca, had spent several months in a kibbutz before joining the Army. He leaves no relatives here.

Egyptian Soldier Is Killed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An Israel patrol along the Gaza Strip today met Egyptian soldiers who had crossed the lines near Nir Am, and in the exchange of fire which ensued, one Egyptian soldier was killed, the Army spokesman announced.

An on-the-spot investigation by the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission, which was held at Israel's request, proved that the body of the Egyptian soldier was on Israel soil.

At a meeting of an Israel-Egyptian M.A.C. subcommittee today, the Egyptian delegate said that 185 sheep, stolen from a Dorot shepherd by infiltrators

(Contd. on Page 4, Col. 3)

'Amnesty' for Emigrants; Given Three Months to Return

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Emigrants from Israel who are not citizens will be brought back by the Jewish Agency if they notify the Government of their desire to return within three months from today, it was announced yesterday following a meeting of the Government-Jewish Agency Coordination Committee which met in Jerusalem. Prime Minister Moshe Sharett presided.

About 40,000 emigrants have left the State since its founding. It is expected that this move will affect 2,000 to 3,000 persons, among them the 700 emigrants in North Africa and those who have returned to India. The most recent demonstrations by emigrants seeking to return to Israel was staged in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

It was stated that those who benefit from this "amnesty" must meet existing immigration regulations and must agree to go to settlements for newcomers, immediately upon their arrival.

Three proposals by Jewish Agency representatives to relax existing immigration rules, were accepted. They are:

1) "Self-supporting" immigrants will be defined as those immigrants, up to 50 years of age, who have a vocation which they can follow here, or who are able to do agricultural work and obtain a doctor's certificate to this end. The previous maximum age for immigrants in this class was 45.

2) Immigrants over 45 or artisans over 50 will be considered "elderly persons." Their entry will be arranged only if they have relatives here who can guarantee their support. Previously, artisans above 45 were considered "elderly persons."

3) Immigrants over 45 or artisans over 50 will be admitted if they have $7,000 to ensure their self-absorption. Formerly, they had been requested to prove possession of $10,000.

Discussions on a fourth proposal, to change the regulation dealing with the maximum age of self-supporting immigrants were postponed till the next meeting of the Coordination Committee.

Dr. Simon Btesh, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, reported that the latest medical investigation of Cochin Jewry had revealed that it would be possible to bring them here after a brief period of medical treatment. About 400 persons will be brought here when this treatment ends within the next few months, it was said.

Jewish DP's, Berlin Police Again Clash

MUNICH, Thursday (Reuter). — About 400 Jewish demonstrators clashed with police here today when they broke through a cordon round the offices of the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The offices were given police protection yesterday after 300 Jews from the displaced person's camp at Foehrenwald, near here demonstrated for immediate dissolution of the camp and emigration facilities.

Several demonstrators were injured and two arrested, police said.

The D.P.'s crowded around the Joint headquarters here shouting protests. They demanded a chance to emigrate and better housing, including release from camp-type living conditions.

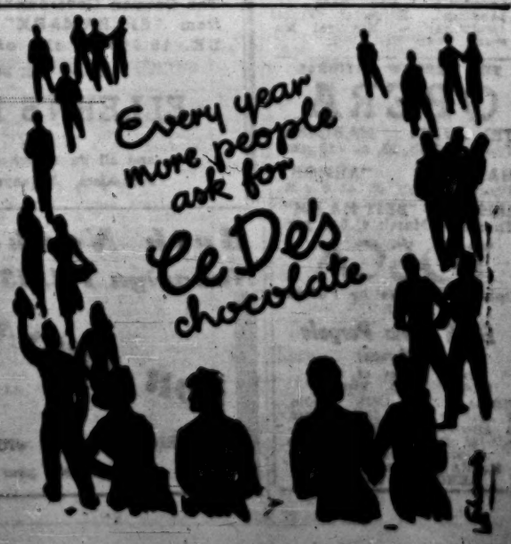
A spokesman for the demonstrators stated that the group would no longer deal with the Joint office in Munich, but would talk only to representatives from the central office in Paris.

The demonstrators' spokesman charged that local Joint authorities did not have full powers, and had only created difficulties for their fellow Jews.

El Al Aircraft Makes Forced Landing

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (Reuter). — A two-engined Curtis Commando aircraft of the Israel El Al airlines made a successful emergency landing on one wheel at Schiphol airport near here late last night.

The aircraft, carrying freight from Rome, had previously radioed Schiphol that its retractable landing gear was defective. The plane's left engine casing and propeller were damaged, but the crew of three are safe.



GUMAVIR
MATTRESSES
KEEP YOU YOUNG and HEALTHY

Social & Personal

Dr. Frits Hautzen, a Swedish geologist, arrived by KLM yesterday to assume his duties as a consultant on oil at the Ministry of Development. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Colonel Robert Hommel, of the U.S. Army, arrived by KLM yesterday to assume his duty as a U.N. Observer.

Mrs. Gershon Agron has returned to Jerusalem from a visit to the United States.

Dr. G. Gothan, Director of the Institute for National Insurance, will lecture on "National Insurance and National Economy" on Sunday, February 21, 1954, at the Technion, Haifa, hall No. 12, at 8.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Economic and Statistical Society.

A reception in honour of the painter, Mr. Wilhelm Schocken, on the occasion of his 80th birthday will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Yerushalmi, Ramat Gan, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1954, at 5 p.m.

Mr. S. Hagedus, Director of the Haifa Port Meteorological Service, will speak on "The Development of Nautical Meteorology in Israel," at the Haifa Maritime and Economic Club at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, 2054.

BIRTH

WIRTSCHAFTER — To Ruth (née Aron), wife of Berth Wirtschafter, Jerusalem, on February 15, 19[illegible] — a daughter, Edna Ewia.

Village to Be Named For Queen Juliana

Queen Juliana recently granted an audience to the Israel Minister to the Netherlands, Mr. M. Amir, at which she graciously consented to permit Kfar Hayotzrim to be named after her, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated last night in Jerusalem.

Situated near Hadera, the village gives therapeutic treatment to about 80 children, it was said, and is of a religious character.

The Dutch sovereign takes great interest in Israel, particularly in this village for disturbed children, which is mainly supported by contributions from her country.

Israel's relations with Holland, *The Jerusalem Post* Diplomatic Correspondent points out, have been most satisfying, with the Queen's willing gesture another expression of this mutual attitude.

FINANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

B[illegible]ch, the total will probably be close to the goal of $75m.

It wasn't easy. Nowhere was the idea received with enthusiasm. The first flush of exhilaration for the new state — the days of 1948 when Mrs. Golda Myerson raised $50m. in four weeks, borrowed by welfare funds from banks and repaid the same year out of income — has long since past. But in all except one community, where anti-Zionist Council for Judaism people have engineered a split, the leaders were willing to listen to facts and figures. And when they found that the idea was practical, they accepted their obligation and in some cases promised to borrow more than their quota.

It is too early, however, to count the money, Mr. Kollek warned today. Banks still have to be convinced. As of today, about $3m. has come in, but he does not expect any unsurmountable difficulties from the banks, and before the end of March, the operation should be completed.

For years, the welfare funds have been borrowing from their local banks at the beginning of each year, so that Israel would have cash when it was needed most. These were short-term loans, of course, repayable out of campaign income during the same year. The banks are not accustomed to five-year loans and they will need some convincing. The local leaders are good persuaders.

Because of the large sums involved, however, interest rates are low. So far they have averaged under 4 per cent. The annual saving to the State of Israel from this $75m. consolidation loan in lower interest and freer credit was estimated by Mr. Eshkol at between $7 and $8 million.

Against this saving, the Israel Treasury will have to balance its foreign currency budget with $15m. less U.J.A. dollars for the next five years. It will also have to take the U.J.A. money when it comes in and not be able to ask for short-term loans at needy moments. But with the bulk of this short term debt lifted, the days of crises and hurried loans, it is hoped, are over.

To bridge the gap until the loan money comes in next month, the Israel Government has applied to the U.S. Government for assistance, which has been forthcoming. As in the past, the provisions of the Mutual Security Act are being applied to Israel with a great deal of good will and flexibility in full recognition of Israel's special problems.

(DELAYED)

Fighting for Laos Capital

One of the Colonial Armoured Regiment fitted with 90 mm. guns drawn up around Luang Prabang, capital of Laos, to defend the city in the current Vietminh offensive in Indo-China.
Express Photo.

U.S. Stand on J'lem Reported Unchanged

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American officials said that there has been no change in the U.S. position opposing the recent transfer of the Israel Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. A news report that the State Department has agreed to have the next American Ambassador to Israel present his credentials in Jerusalem was described in informed American quarters as unfounded.

These quarters stated that another Israel newspaper report, that Maj. Gen. William E. Riley is the most likely candidate to fill the vacant ambassadorial post in Israel, came as news to them.

They said that they understood that the question of a successor to the late Ambassador Monnett Davis is still being considered at the White House, and intimations of likely choices have not reached officials on the operating level within the State Department.

Maria Antonia Unloands 161 Tons of Meat

HAIFA, Thursday. — The 170-ton Italian schooner m.v. Maria Antonia unloaded her cargo of 161 tons of tinned meat from Eritrea in port today, after a voyage which started in Massawa on January 2.

The vessel left Massawa then on her way to Eilat, but on entering the Gulf of Eilat, Egyptian guns suddenly opened fire on her. Several shells passed across her bow, but she was not hit.

The captain turned the ship back to Massawa, and put in at Port Sudan. He reached Massawa on January 22, and left again on the way to Haifa last Friday.

On this occasion he passed through the Suez Canal with no difficulties. The ship's destination has not yet been decided, but it is believed that she will take a shipment of cement for Eritrea.

The wooden vessel has a 13-man crew, with an Italian captain and engineer. The seamen are mainly from Abyssinia.

Jerusalem Has First Division Team Again After 20 Years

By AKIVA KALMAN

Jerusalem, Israel's Capital, may be returning to its heyday of sports supremacy of 20 years ago. Jerusalem Betar, as a result of an Israel Football Association's "High Court" verdict during the week, gained a vital two points giving them undisputed championship of the Second Division (South) and the right to play First Division soccer next season.

The hearing before the Court arose from a Betar complaint that Ra'anana Hapoel had acted illegally in fielding another player in the name of Zvi Schmidt, who was at the time overseas, and that therefore the Hapoel side had forfeited their 3-1 "on the field" victory. The Court of three unanimously found Betar's complaint justified, awarding them a 3-0 victory, meaning two points. This gave Jerusalem Betar 42 points from a completed programme of 26 games, with a goal aggregate of 76 for and 26 against, as against Rehovot Hapoel's 40 points and 87 for and 32 against.

Restricted Conditions

Back in the early thirties, Jerusalem provided the top sport teams in the country, especially in soccer. The ensuing unsettled periods, culminating in the War for Independence, lowered her sports standard more than those of the rest of the country. Suffering from restrictions arising out of curfews and other military acts under the previous regime, Jerusalem sportsmen found themselves without facilities or conditions to indulge in serious sport.

With the establishment of the State of Israel, Jerusalem enthusiasts pushed ahead with the revivification of sports life. All clubs, Hapoel, Maccabi and Betar promoted and provoked activity among its veterans and youngsters. The Hebrew University Students Association strenuously encouraged participation in athletic activity. The Y.M.C.A. made its fine facilities particularly its treasured swimming pool, available for both outdoor and indoor sport.

Neglected Fans

It is therefore right that all this effort and enthusiasm should result in the Capital, sometimes starved of top-line features (during the last Maccabiah), reaching the top level in soccer. Jerusalem Betar are to be congratulated on having won promotion, having had the gumption and perseverance to follow their complaint through to the end, and last but not least, in providing the means whereby the neglected Jerusalem fan may be able to view the best soccer sides in the country.

It is to be hoped that this lead will be followed by a similar advancement in all sports. It will also underline the urgency of the provision of proper training facilities and playing fields in the Capital — for the "Y" field, the only one, is sorely overworked. There are a number of former Jerusalem sports fields still adaptable for current use, not to mention the Stadium off the Ruppin Road. All enthusiasts should back any scheme to provide additional sports venues in the town as a sign of their approval of the local Betar advancement in soccer specifically, and the continued progress of Jerusalem sport in general.

ISRAEL SELECTED WIN TRY-OUT

The Israel Selected team, as part of their training for the return international soccer games against Greece and Yugoslavia in the World Soccer Cup competition next month, defeated a combined Netanya Maccabi and Hadera Hapoel eleven by four goals to two at Netanya during the week. Israel Selected led 2-1 at half-time.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion cinema, 3274.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 3386. Bilaki, Dizengoff Sq., 26349. Bilu, 31 Bilu, 4063. Hyrges, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62366. Baruch Hatikva Qr., 67405. JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Rehov 4, 80429. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatibon, 96 Hatibon. HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Batish, 9 Strauss, 2911. Levant, 5 Julian's Way, 4856. TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3536. Devora, 26 Ahad Ha'am, 4126. Shillman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 34542. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23230. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. (7-12 p.m.) Magen David, 26 Allenby, 66426. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 23587. Gruenberg, 66 King George, 62642. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. JAFFA (all day): Noga, opp. Noga cinema, 80696. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Aricsoroff. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 19 Yerushalayim. HAIFA: Assuta, 56 Herzl, 2706. Mashiah, Irak, opp. Hadar cinema. Moria, 45 Moria, 2808. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. E. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2085. Dr. I. Levinger, 40 Mea She'arim, 2377.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26382. Dr. A. Romano, 31 Herzl, 66537.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Csobal, 34 Pevsner, 3666. Dr. S. Bushansky, 33 Moria, 66923. Dr. L. Hersch, 24 Allenby, 4990. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Rosen, 30 Ben Yehuda, 4577. Dr. L. Wisiicki, 29 Metudela, 3499.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. L. Sailasi, 105 Jaffa, 6444. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilad, 4170. Saturday night: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66235.

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3½ — 4 ROOM FLAT on Mt. Carmel or Neve Shaanan, Haifa.
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2) 2½-3½-ROOM FLATS, furnished, with telephone, beginning April for 6 months.
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B.A., seeks suitable position. Nominal capital available.
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SEEKS POSITION
full or part-time, in Tel Aviv
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GIDEON RAPHAEL
(Advisor to the Foreign Minister on Middle East and U.N.O. Affairs) will speak on
"ISRAEL and THE ARAB STATES TODAY"
8.30 p.m. Tuesday, February 23, at the Mapai Centre, 402 Jaffa Road (next to Barclays Bank)
Advance Notice
Wednesday, March 3, 8.30 p.m.
ZEEV SHAREF
(Secretary to the Government of Israel) will lead an evening of
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References available. Write: No. 697, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FEB. 12		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
4% 1955 (reg.)	101	—
4% 1950 (reg.)	99½	—½
3% 1952 (reg.)	100½	—
Pop. Loans		
1st/6% (IL. 10)	103	—
1950/75 (IL. 10)	98½	—
3½% Travel Dollar	144[illegible]	+3½
3½% Travel Dollar	145[illegible]	+3
3½% War Loan 44/59	79½	—
3½% Govt. Bonds large	90½	+½
Pal. Basser Bd.		
Ser. 1	730	—
Ser. 2	724	—
Ser. 3	713	—3
B. Leumi Ord sh.	220	—
A.P.B. Invest.		
6% Debs 50/70	97½	—½
4½% Pref. sh.	103½	—
Ord sh. "B"	1312	—
Ussi Hertz Sh.		
6% Debs 48/68	77½	—
6% Pref. sh.	77½	—
Bizur		
6% Debs. 46/58	93½	—
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	76½	—
Mir Ltd.		
6% Debs. 39/59	88	—
5½ Pref sh	70½	—½
Fass Debs 6% 42/62	78	—
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	179½	—
5% Debs	92½	—
Afr Pal. Inv Ord. sh.	139	—
Rassco		
6% Debs 56/68	70½	—
5% Pref. Ord. sh.	96½	—½
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	426	+2
"A" ord sh.	246	+11
Pal. Elec. Ord sh. (Ex.)	495	+1
Nekoreth Pref sh	218	—
Ata 4% "C" Pref.sh.	113	+1
Ord. "B" sh.	154½	—½
Ord. "C" sh.	153½	—½
6-5% Con. Debs.	106	—
"Kurdaneh"/Ord "B" sh	165½	—
Ord. "C" sh.	165½	—
7% Conv. Debs. 39/68	116½	—
Assis Sec. "B" sh	177	+2
"Tsva" Ord. sh.	101½	—
Nesher 6% Debs.Ser.A	121	+½
6% Debs Ser. B	149	+2
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	133½	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh.	73½	—
S.A. Binyan 3rd sh	67	—½
Pal. Centr. Tr pref sh	91½	—½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) pruto per one Dollar.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music: — "Music to Inspire" Beethoven: Archduke Trio with Arthur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz and Emanuel Feuermann. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

★ Exhibitions: — Modern Mexican Prints (Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros). Peruvian ceramics. Reproductions from Latin-American art before the Spanish conquest. New Acquisitions: Etchings by the famous English satirist of the 18th century, William Hogarth. Exhibition of the month: "Three Women in a Glade," oil on cardboard by Paul Serusier. Bezalel National Museum, 9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1). Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weiler-Levi and Josef Krasonogi, auspices: The Israel Artists and Sculptors Association, Artists' House, 10-1. Also Tomorrow.

★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free. 9-12, 2-4.

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9-1 (Tomorrow: 10-1).

★ Tours: — Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: — 100 Years of Dutch Painting, Museum, 10-1 p.m. (also tomorrow).

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — Exhibition by Jacob Pins (woodcuts), Jona Mach (oil paintings), Mordechai Gumpel (sculpture) — Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1.

★ Theatre: — "My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7 and 9.15 p.m. Habimah, "Escapade," Habimah Theatre, 4.30 and 9.30 p.m.

★ Drama Reading: — "Sensations Prosses" by Edward Wooll, Bet Hahalutzot, 37a King George St., 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — Exhibition of paintings by Marcel Jancu and copper jewellery by Batia Shaltiel — The "Troelyn" Art Gallery—4 Rehov Baerwald, opp. Zion Hotel — 10-1, 4-7 p.m. Exhibition by Jacob Pins (woodcuts) Jona Mach (oil paintings), Mordechai Gumpel (sculpture)—Municipal Museum, Town Hall—10-1, 4-8.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre: — Do-Re-Mi. "Countess Maritza," Rama Cinema, 6 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music: — Recorded Music Hour: Ravel: Trio in A Minor played by the Alberneri Trio. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ Lectures: — "American Jewry, Its Aspirations and Contradictions"; Eliezer Livneh, M.K., Mapai House, 402 Jaffa Rd., 11 a.m. Eliezer Eliner: "The Bible"; Shaul Malachi: "The Merging of the Exiles"; David Aviezer: "Problems of the Day"; 11 a.m. David Tamar: "400 Years after Burning the Talmud in Italy"; T. Ben-Hefetz: "Books and Incidents"; 4.30 p.m. At Beit Ha'am.

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★ Theatre: — Do-Re-Mi. "Countess Maritza," Rama Cinema, 6 and 9.15 p.m.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.51 p.m. today and ends at 6.05 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION

Ki Tissa (Sh'mot 11, 11 to 34, 35) Haftara Melachim I 18,1 to 18,39

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 p.m. & 4.50 p.m.; Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 p.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (86 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 8.50 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 5.05 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Struss St.): Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha: 5.15 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsiba Synagogue: Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.; Minha: 5 p.m.; Arvit: 6.01 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: Colt 45.
EDEN: The Merry Widow. 2nd week.
EDISON: Harvey. Today at 3 p.m.: Distant Drums.
OROIL: Life Begins Tomorrow.
ORION: Girls in The Night.
ORNA: MeCha.
STUDIO: Adamite Creatures. Today at 3 p.m. The Third Man.
ZION: Le Garcon Sauvage. Today at 3 p.m.: Untamed Frontier.

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Physician and nurse living in. 9 Rehov Lean, Ramat Gan. Tel. 7441.

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HERZLIA PITUAH

Press Review:

Suez Debate Seen as Test of Foreign Policy

The debate on the Egyptian blockade on Suez is one of the most important trials of Israel foreign policy, says "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), and the attitude of the Powers towards Israel will be gauged by their stand on this issue, which affects both our national interests and problems of international law. The paper denounces the arguments used by the Egyptian representatives in the U.N., and doubts whether the Cairo junta will be more realistic in its attitude towards Israel than the other Arab Governments.

Both "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) and "Zmanim" (Progressive) deal with the detention of three Israel citizens whose plane was forced to land in Baghdad. The former says that Israel should press for an international investigation into the activities of the criminal gang which calls itself the Iraqi Government. "Zmanim" calls the counter-argument of Baghdad, the "vanished Iraqi officers of 1948," ludicrous.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) discusses the feasibility of Jordan-Iraqi union and reaches the conclusion that this Iraqi project exploits the state of confusion prevailing in Amman and aggravates internal dissensions within the Arab League. Another foreign news item which was given prominence was Mr. S. Ignatiev's (of Moscow physicians' trial fame) reappointment to an important position: Some papers made a headline, of this item while "Kol Ha'am (Communist) did not print it at all.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals with the ultra-orthodox demonstration that took place in New York against national service for women, and the propaganda of Agudat Yisrael and allied groups against this law at home. The paper draws attention to the deliberate campaign of misinformation by these circles and demands that the Ministry of Labour publish the details of the law and the regulations that will implement it as early as possible.

Public Opinion Victory

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) believes that in the recent conflict between the bus cooperatives and the Government, the former have been defeated after all. Public opinion prevailed: The cooperatives should have realized that if no one was willing to support them there must have been something basically wrong with their stand and policy, and that this is not some tactical setback. The paper says that this may now be the last opportunity for the cooperatives to give the public efficient service, otherwise their monopoly may soon come to an end.

"Zmanim" surveys the result of the debate on capital punishment and of the one reservation in the bill. "Herut" takes up the State Comptroller's annual report.

D-MARK
The German Government has released the transfer from "SPERRMARK" Accounts not exceeding DR. 10,000 at the official Exchange Rate.
Advice will be given through
ELLERN'S BANK LTD.
TEL AVIV
and all its branches in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Netanya and Ramat Gan.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 8.15 p.m.
HAIFA "ARMON" Thursday, Feb 25 at 9 p.m.
REHOVOT "BEIT HA'AM" Thursday, March 4, 8.30 p.m.
TOSCA
Opera in 3 acts by Puccini with
Edith Della Pergola
(in Tosca)
Guest Singer of the STAATSOPER, Vienna.
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Bella, 67 Allenby. Tel. 6335; Ramat, 88 Allenby. Tel. 6335; Ramat, 88 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.
HAIFA: Box Office.
REHOVOT: Habeit

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It is appreciated by everyone and gives a lifetime of fun — and besides you'll always be remembered. Cameras are inexpensive at
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31 PER HECHALUTZ HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	32	7	12	11
Tiberias	57	14	20	19
Haifa Port	60	12	18	16
Natanya	66	11	18	16
Tel Aviv North	74	10	19	16
Tel Aviv Port	67	11	19	16
Lydda Airport	72	8	20	18
Jerusalem	52	10	16	13
Beersheba	—	10	20	18
Eilat	21	14	27	24

FORECAST: Cloudy and hazy with rain at times. OUTLOOK: Similar.
*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE SECOND national selected soccer team, in preparation of their Cyprus tour scheduled for March 5, yesterday played the selected Rehovot soccer eleven and b t them 7:0 (1:0).

• • •

THE HEBREW examination for candidates to Israel legal examinations will be held next month, according to the Official Gazette. The written examination is to take place on March 7 at 3 p.m. at the Talmud Tora Mizrahi school, Dereh 7 haria, in Jerusalem. The oral examination is to be given on March 14. Applications with an IL.3 fee, will be received up to February 23.

• • •

GEORGE MIZELLHI, 65, of Sha'arei Rahamim, Jerusalem, was yesterday arrested when police found over seven grams of opium in his house.

Libel Case Opens In Jerusalem

The libel case of Dr. I. Kestner against Mr. Malchiel Greenwald opened yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court.

Dr. Kestner, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Association of Hungarian Jewry and head of the Mapai Hungarian Group, claims that Mr. Greenwald, in a leaflet entitled "Letters to my Friends of the Mizrahi," charged him with having collaborated with the Nazis and with having benefited financially from such collaboration.

The Court yesterday heard Dr. Kestner describe his activities in Hungary prior to and during the Nazi occupation. As managing director of a committee organised to help Jews in the occupied countries, Dr. Kestner said, he had offered the Germans $2m. for the rescue of Jews.

He is to continue his testimony today.

Dr. B. Halevi presided; Dr. A. Tal, Assistant District Attorney, prosecuted; Mr. S. Tamir defended. *(Itim.)*

Burned to Death

N. NARIYA, Thursday. — Fatma Abdullah Hayat, 75, burned to death in Tamra village yesterday morning while lying warming herself near an open fire.

She had been partly paralysed and apparently was unable to move away from the flames.

RATION NEWS

NORTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 3. Nov 15, temp. 5; for expectant mothers: 4. Heh 16; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 1 cards, 3 on Het Bet 7 cards, and 3 on Het Gimel 7 cards. Poultry for elderly persons: 800 gr., Mem Heh 32; for expectant mothers: 750 gr., Heh 4; for invalids: 800 gr., Het Bet 1 and Het Bet 7.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Sugar: one kg. (Aleph cards: 1½kg.) Nov 7, temp. 2. Margarine: 400 gr., Nov 9, temp. 9. Imported butter: 400 gr., Nov 3, temp. 10. Flour: 750 gr., Nov 6, temp. 14. Rice: 200 gr. on Aleph, Bet cards, Heh 3, temp. 21; February rations, 250 gr. on Aleph cards, 200 gr. on Bet cards, Nov 3, temp. 21. Laundry soap: 300 gr. (Aleph cards: 1kg.) Nov 22, temp. 28. Chocolate: Aleph, Bet, Gimel cards, temp. 12. Imported cheese: 200 gr., temp. 15. Cornflour: 800 gr. on Aleph cards, temp. 25.

Rokach: No Rises In Local Rates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Minister of Interior Israel Rokach announced today that no rise in local government rates would be permitted during the next fiscal year as municipalities had to realize that the taxpayers could not be drawn upon indefinitely. He stated with regret that the total of IL.4,600,000 in grants-in-aid given by the Government to local authorities in the fiscal year now ending would not be enlarged next year.

This year, the Minister said, the deficits of local authorities are much smaller than the IL.10m. incurred last year due mainly to the Government taking over teachers' salaries. Mr. Rokach spoke at a national meeting of General Zionist representatives on local councils. It was said later that he had greatly disappointed them by taking the side of the Government as a whole against the claims of his party's members.

Budget deficits can no longer be permitted, Mr. Rokach stated, adding that local councils must improve the efficiency of their administrations and devote funds to development. These funds would be forthcoming from the Government in addition to the grants-in-aid and those must be used for development as well as any available funds from the ordinary budgets.

He cited the urgent need in Tel Aviv of solving the sewage problem, saying that the Yarkon River has become a dirty cesspit. He added that the Israel Water Planning company would not be able to draw any water from the Yarkon to the Negev before the sewage system is built.

Mr. Rokach revealed that both he and the Minister of Finance have rejected the demands of local authorities to permit them to collect special taxes on cigarettes, transport, electricity and icecream, and that they had not accepted their demand to return to the municipalities the 7½% addition to income tax collected for them.

The business tax should be superseded by an addition to income tax, Mr. Rokach felt.

He spoke against the interference of Chief Rabbi Herzog in the municipal dispute in Bnei Brak where, it was learned tonight, through his intervention an agreement was reached between the Mayor and the religious parties which had objected to his Mayorship.

While explaining why Government aid to local authorities was limited, the Minister said that Israel has reverted to the 1936 era when every village was a military outpost. He added that security took a great part of the country's income.

The fact that "twice a week" the Central Body of the General Zionist Party met with its Cabinet Ministers to give them instructions interfered with their work, Mr. Rokach remarked, adding that the Ministers must have freedom of conscience.

In the debate, Mr. Eliahu Eliachar, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, declared that his municipality must dismiss half of its workers. Mayor Levanon of Tel Aviv said that he would stop building secondary schools and hospitals, as Government participation in these and in welfare expenses did not permit it.

BOOKKEEPERS' STANDARDS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — To improve and standard the professional standards of bookkeepers, a joint committee has been established by the Clerks Union of the Histadrut and the Association of Public Accountants and Auditors.

The first examinations under this new scheme will be held in January 1955.

Boy Held for Stealing

A 15-year-old boy was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing lead stripping worth IL.300 from the roof of the church in the Russian Compound, in Jerusalem.

The boy had been employed for a few days on repair work to the church. *(Itim.)*

Indirect Taxes Cause 'Slight C-o-L Rise'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Indirect taxation has caused a rise of only 4.4 points in the cost-of-living index since the inception of the index in September 1951 until the end of January, according to official Ministry of Finance figures prepared for the Knesset Finance Committee Budget deliberations. During this period, the total index rise was 114 points.

The influence of fiscal policy, through customs and excise, on cigarettes, tobacco, coffee, tea, sweets, beer, wine, and bus tickets was 2.45 points over the 29 month period. At the same time, these items, excluding taxation, showed a rise of 3.34 points.

Selective sales taxes and luxury tax caused increases of 0.97 and 1.00 points respectively, a total of 1.97. This figure, together with 2.45, indicates a total fiscal influence on prices of 4.42 index points.

Haulage costs were affected by a rise of 1.8 — 2.00 points, due to increased taxes on benzine, spare parts, and licence fees.

If the secondary effects of such rises are calculated, the Treasury figures show an all-inclusive maximum rise of about 10 points — 4.4 indirect taxation, 2 haulage, 3.6 secondary.

Accordingly, the Treasury's fiscal policies are responsible for less than 10% of the total rise in the Index over the 29 month period, it is pointed out.

BENNIKE TOURS NORTH BORDER

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — General Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, toured the demilitarized zone along the Syrian border this morning.

He remained for an hour in Krad el-Bakarah village near Lake Huleh and Pardesa Khoury. The General was accompanied by Sgan-Aluf Arye Shalev, officer in charge of the Mixed Armistice Commission, and Seren Shlomo Reichman, of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C.

Beduin Shop In Beersheba

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — For the first time since its liberation, this town was open today to Negev Beduin without entry permits, and hundreds of them came in to do their shopping.

Beduin will be able to come here without permits every Thursday according to an experimental ordinance issued by Sgan-Aluf Y. Verbin, the Military Commander in the Negev. Controls on the 13,000 Negev Beduin will be further eased if they do not misuse their new privilege, it was learned here. The behaviour of the visitors today was exemplary.

The Beduin, who until now have been required to obtain a special permit from the Military Government for each trip, expressed satisfaction at today's innovation. The free entrance to town once a week may stop the exploitation of the Beduin by pedlars and hawkers who charge them exorbitant prices.

Smugglers, Surprised By Army, Escape

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — An Army patrol surprised a band of smugglers somewhere in the Western Negev today. The band escaped leaving behind 128 metres of textiles, 25 shawls and 38 cigarette lighters.

SOLDIER

(Continued from Page One)

from the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, had been found in the Gaza Strip, the spokesman stated.

The Israel delegate reminded the Egyptian that 270 sheep had been stolen, and demanded the return of the entire flock immediately. The Egyptian representative said that he could not even return those sheep found, as long as Egyptian police were investigating the incident. He added that none of the infiltrators had been found.

The Israel Army spokesman further announced today that the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. had met on Tuesday in an informal session to discuss routine matters.

Jordan alleged today, Reuter reports from Amman, that a villager was killed and his young son wounded when an Israel patrol crossed into Jordan territory in the Hebron district yesterday.

An official statement said that the patrol had blown in the door of a house to the west of the village of Kharas, three miles from the border.

The Israel Army spokesman also announced that following a Jordan complaint to the M.A.C. on this alleged incident, an on-the-spot investigation took place today. After it was concluded, it was decided to call an emergency meeting of the M.A.C. to discuss the complaint.

At an emergency meeting this evening, the M.A.C. refused to adopt a resolution censuring Jordan for the murder of the guard, at Mahaseya, near Hartuv, on Sunday night. The chairman voted against the resolution, the spokesman announced.

Meeting on the border north of Tul Karem to investigate a case of shooting which occurred there last Sunday, the Mixed Armistice Commission today adopted two almost identical resolutions, blaming in turn Israel and Jordan for the same incident. The chairman, Colonel E.H. Hutchison, voted for both resolutions, while Israel and Jordan representatives abstained when opposed motions were voted.

The incident occurred when a police patrol was fired on by Jordanians from across the border. The police returned the fire, and one Jordanian was killed. Neither party left its respective territories.

1954-55 Draft Budget

REVENUE

	Estimates 1954/55	Estimates 1953/54	Difference
	(in thousands of IL.)		
ORDINARY REVENUE			
Income tax	105,000	70,000	35,000
Property tax	3,400	2,750	650
Land improvement tax	900	750	150
Inheritance tax	500	400	100
Customs (including fuel)	34,500	20,000	14,500
Excise	34,000	20,000	14,000
Luxury tax	12,500	10,000	2,500
Selective sales taxes	4,500	4,500	—
Foreign travel tax	1,000	1,500	500
Entertainment tax	2,000	2,400	400
Stamp tax	2,500	1,500	1,000
Licence fees	3,000	3,500	2,500
Land registration fees	800	1,500	700
Miscellaneous services	5,400	3,250	2,400
From interest and miscellaneous revenue	12,950	9,948	3,975
POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Posts	20,700	16,575	4,125
Post Office Bank	140	50	90
Ports and Airfields	9,970	7,180	2,690
Railroads	4,330	3,055	1,275
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE			
Income from Counterpart Funds, Loans and collections (for Development Budget, Debt Repayment, and Special Expenditure)			
Reparations' Counterpart Funds	72,000	54,500	27,500
Grant-in-Aid C'p't Fund	80,000	55,500	24,500
Independence and Development Loans	45,000	25,000	20,000
Repayment of Loans (capital) and Gov't Property	23,000	9,850	13,150
Development Authority and sale of houses	7,795	10,210	2,415
Compulsory Loan—Property Tax	9,435	12,215	2,780
Loans from domestic Insurance Funds, etc.	25,000	—	25,000
Income Tax Advance	97	15,211	15,114
Ordinary Budget Participation	—	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	871,000	689,041	181,959

EXPENDITURE

	Estimates 1954/55	Estimates 1953/54	Difference
	(in thousands of IL.)		
ORDINARY EXPENDITURES			
President and his Office	76	54	22
Knesset	1,028	818	210
Ministers	75	72	3
Prime Minister's Office	2,643	1,869	74
Ministry of Finance	13,097	7,116	4,981
Ministry of Defence	50,000	42,000	8,000
Ministry of Health	16,560	12,500	4,060
Ministry for Religious Affairs	2,008	1,670	338
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	9,120	4,465	4,655
Ministry of Education	30,984	22,782	8,102
Ministry of Agriculture	4,680	2,500	2,181
Ministry of Commerce	4,000	3,786	214
Ministry of Police	18,345	13,990	4,355
Ministry of Justice	2,496	1,953	544
Ministry for Social Welfare	7,440	6,139	1,301
Ministry of Labour	9,622	6,146	3,476
Ministry of Development	473	326	147
Ministry of Interior	4,535	4,039	496
State Comptroller's Office	1,049	712	337
Pensions to wounded, to families of fallen soldiers, and Rehabilitation	4,810	4,260	550
Technical aid	1,500	1,980	—480
Pensions and compensation to civil servants	280	1,000	670
General Reserve	5,969	3,087	2,882
Special budgets	59,000	26,000	34,000
Ministry of Interior—for Local Councils	—	600	—600
Interest payments on Foreign and Domestic Loans	24,500	8,800	15,700
POST' AND COMMUNICATIONS' EXPENDITURE			
Administration and Maintenance	28,022	22,607	5,415
Depreciation, Interest, and Debt Retirement	7,076	4,288	2,788
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, DEBT REPAYMENT AND SPECIAL EXPENDITURES			
Development Budget	168,000	146,000	22,000
Debt Repayment:			
Foreign	32,000		
Domestic	5,000		
Income Tax Advance	3,000		
Subsidisation of Essential Commodities	41,000	10,200	30,800
Revolving Fund	26,000	—	26,000
For 1952/53 Development Budget	35,000	—	35,000
	—	30,000	—30,000
Total (all figures rounded off)	871,000	689,041	181,955

ESTIMATES

(Continued from Page One)

year. The grant-in-aid counterpart funds have been put at $45m. (compared with $40m. in 1953) and German Reparations at about $40m. Both items, however, are to a great part dependent upon allocations and imports of the preceding year.

Out of the extraordinary revenue an amount of IL.75m. is to be allocated to subsidies for food, (IL.40m.), fuel (IL.17m.), agricultural production (IL.15.6m.) and health (IL.2.4m.). Of this amount IL.26m. have been included in the Development Budget; another IL.25m. are to be charged to the National Funds, (this being the difference between the prevailing rate of exchange of IL.1.800. $1 and the IL.1.300 rate which is fixed for the Funds' income), while the rest is to be offset by various savings, price reductions in the world markets and income from "other sources," not specified.

Repayment of debts, which had been allocated IL.14.5m. in the current budget, has now been allotted IL.44.1m., which include IL.3m. on account of the income tax advance. The bulk of the sum is to go for repayment of foreign debts, only IL.8m. for domestic loans. However, an additional sum of IL.26m. is to be set aside as a "revolving fund" for financial and trade transactions, which are now dependent upon banking credits. The rest of the Development Budget has not been allocated as yet, but it does not exceed IL.168m., as compared with IL.175m. which have been allotted for investments and loans in the current Development Budget, despite higher costs, stiffer demand for credit and increased unemployment.

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MARTEF HABIRA
46 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
KOSHER KITCHEN
Very reasonable prices

Greece Advises Cypriots To Accept British Constitution

By E. H. BUSSELL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — While no official report on the outcome of Archbishop Makarios' visit to Athens is yet available, according to usually reliable sources, the Greek Government has recommended to the Archbishop acceptance of the British constitution as a step towards Enosis (union with Greece) if the constitutional offer contains a self-determination proviso.

Archbishop Makarios, head of the Cyprus Orthodox Church and leader of the right-wing political movement for Enosis has been in Athens since February 11. It is understood that the aim of his visit was to persuade the Greek Government that amicable settlement of the Cyprus question through Anglo-Greek talks would not work, and that Greece should place the Enosis issue before the next U.N. General Assembly.

On January 15, the fourth anniversary of the unofficial Church-sponsored plebiscite, in which 96% of the adult Cypriot Greeks voted for Enosis, the Archbishop declared that a rumoured renewed British offer of a constitution to Cyprus would be rejected. "We want Enosis, and only Enosis," he said.

Boy Admits Accidental Slaying of Child

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Itim). — A boy of 14 pleaded guilty in the District court here today to the accidental slaying of an eight-year-old child on August 31, 1952.

The boy unknowingly loaded his father's shotgun while cleaning it and then idly aimed it at a number of children playing in the yard. When he pulled the trigger, the charge hit the child in the heart.

The youth rushed his victim to a physician, but the youngster died in his arms.

Cables in Brief

SURVIVES. — Jawaharlal Nehru's Government yesterday survived Parliament's first censure motion since India became independent in 1947 by a vote of 259 to 66. An independent Member, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, proposed the motion, which was based on a technicality.

TOWS. — The Soviet Red Cross yesterday notified the Japanese Red Cross that the second and last group of former Japanese prisoners detained in the USSR, consisting of 464 men, will be repatriated toward the middle of March. A previous group, consisting of 811 detainees, was repatriated in December last.

KIKUYU. — Eight Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged in Nairobi yesterday. One had been sentenced to death for illegal possession of firearms and the others for consorting with illegally armed persons.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beth Harofe, Wingate Avenue
Sat., Feb. 20, 1954, 8.30 p.m. sharp
Festival Concert
on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Society.
PROGRAMME
K.P.E. Bach: 6 Sonatas for 7 Wind Instruments
Hindemith: Wind Septet
Mozart: Serenade for 13 Wind Instruments
played by members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

PIPING HOT SHASHLIK — KABAB — HUMUS TCHINA
Come and Bring Your Tourist Visitors to:
SAVOYA
JAFFA: Boustros Street, opposite the clock.
Refined Restaurant — First Class Real Oriental Food
Arrangement of home parties

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"Hill 24 Doesn't Answer"
IS SEEKING ENGLISH SPEAKING
MALE ACTORS
of all ages to play British soldiers and policemen. These are all small roles and will require only one or two days before the camera.
Anyone with the proper qualifications (i.e., who looks and sounds like an Englishman or an Australian) may apply in writing to: SIKOR FILMS LTD., CASTING, P.O.B. 376, TEL AVIV.
Please include photo-portraits of approximately 12x18 cm. Photos are not returnable. Inquiries that do not include photographs will not be answered.

Egypt Has Single Fighting Division

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Recent Egyptian statements that the Sudan's military forces will shortly be supplied with Egyptian arms sufficient provisionally to equip one quarter of them, have led to semi-official disclosures here about the state of Egypt's own defence.

From these, it appears that while Cairo may send some light equipment, it cannot in the foreseeable future supply the Sudan's small defence force of 4,000, since Egypt's own forces are still short of essentials.

It is understood here that there are three reasonably well trained and equipped Egyptian infantry brigades forming a division, but the three additional so-called independent infantry brigades are only fit for internal security duties. There is an armoured divisional headquarters with two armoured brigades partly equipped with Sherman tanks, but there is no lorried infantry and consequently Egypt cannot be said to have a proper armoured division.

Centurion Tanks

Incidentally, there is reason to believe that of the 10 British Centurion tanks originally supplied to Egypt, only half are still in commission. As regards artillery, some surprise was caused here by the statement of Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, that Egypt will send heavy anti-aircraft guns of calibre far larger than that used by the British Army, namely 130mm., or 5.1 inch, against the British heavy calibre of 3.7 inch. This statement is frankly described as "impossible."

Conceivably, Cairo can make good on its promise to supply sten guns and rifles for 1,000 Sudanese, but while it cannot equip its own army despite arms purchases in Belgium and Sweden, paid for with cotton exports, there seems no ground to suppose that it can replace Britain as an arms supplier in the Sudan.

The consensus is that Salem's statement recalls Mussolini's more boastful utterances except where the under-equipped Italian Army numbered divisions, the Egyptian Army, at most, numbers battalions.

Prepare Consultations On East-West Trade

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal, will leave here tomorrow to visit five European capitals — Paris, The Hague, London, Rome and Belgrade — only 48 hours after his return from Moscow.

He will discuss preparations for East-West consultations due to begin here on April 20.

It was thought possible that information he has received in Moscow, presumably concerning Russian moves to increase East-West trade, was of such importance as to warrant his trip to Western capitals.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. Feb. 20

ORAH Tel. 4017
Second week
MOULIN ROUGE
Based on the life story of Toulouse-Lautrec
Jose Ferrer — Colette Marchand
Technicolor
No invitations for this picture

ARMON Tel. 4343
Second week
Israel Premiere!
A picture every man should see and no brunette should miss!
GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES
Marilyn Monroe — Jane Russell
Technicolor

ATEMON Tel. 3000
Second week
Israel Premiere!
Bernard Shaw's
ANDROCLES and the LION
Jean Simons — Victor Mature

MAY Tel. 3080
HOUSE OF WAX
A three-dimensional film
Colour by Warner Color

EN DOR Tel. 9421
Sat., Sun. & Mon.: Sat. 1 perf. at 6.45 p.m.
CURTAIN CALL AT CACTUS CREEK
Donald O'Connor, Gale Storm
Technicolor
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.:
DORDERLINE
Fred MacMurray, Claire Trevor

MORIAH Tel. 6179
Broadway's dramatic Thunderbolts on the screen:
KIND LADY
Ethel Barrymore—Keenan Wynn

GANIM, 115 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 3030
Sat., Sun., Mon.
TEXAS CARNIVAL
Esther Williams — Red Skelton
Technicolor
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.:
CAMILLE
(A. Dumas' book "La Dame aux Camelias")
Greta Garbo — Robert Taylor

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 6060
LADY HAMILTON
Vivien Leigh — Laurence Olivier
2 Perf. nightly at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Fifth week
Evenings:
THE THIRD MAN
Re-Issue
Joseph Cotten — Alida Valli
Orson Welles
Mats.: Frid., Sun., Mon.
"BAGHDAD"
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
STARLIFT

ORION Tel. 4020
THUNDERBIRDS
John Derek — Mona Freeman

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4013
Second week
LO SAI CHE I PAPAVERI...
(Do you know that poppies...)
Walter Chiari — Anna Maria Ferrero
Italian speaking, English and Hebrew translations.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Weekdays: 1.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Sat. 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 3rd week
David NIVEN ● Vera ELLEN
Cesar ROMERO
HAPPY GO LOVELY

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20854
William Phipps, Suzan Douglas
Games Anderson
FIVE
Columbia picture

CHEN
The most beautiful love story
FORCE of ARMS
with William Holden,
Nancy Olson,
Frank Lovejoy

EDEN 2nd week
SABAHE, famous singer,
in the great Arabic film
MY FATHER'S SECRET

ESTHER
Spencer Tracy — Katharin Hepburn
in M.G.M.'s riotous comedy
PAT and MIKE

MIGDALOR 2nd week
Jean Robert Zachary
FONTAINE RYAN SCOTT
BORN TO BE BAD

MOGRABI
Jennifer JONES — Charlton HESTON
RUBY GENTRY

OPHIR
Gene Kelly, — Pier Angeli
in M.G.M.'s
DEVIL MAKES THREE

ORION 16th week
Charles Chaplin in
LIMELIGHT
Sat.: 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
Week.: 2.30 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.

SHDEROTH
Arthur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz, Jan Pearce, Dimitri Mitropoulos
OF MEN AND MUSIC

TAMAR 11th week
Evening only!
ONE SUMMER OF HAPPINESS
A "Forum" Film
Day Only! from Feb. 21.
CACCA TRAGICA
Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.

YARON Tel. 62952
Israel Premiere!
Joan CRAWFORD — Jack PALANCE
Gloria GRAHAME
SUDDEN FEAR
An Academy award winner. A high suspense melodrama
No complimentary tickets.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday Feb. 20

ARNON CINEMA
An exciting drama of Adventure and Conquest with:
COLT 45
with: Randolph SCOTT
Ruth ROMAN
in beautiful technicolour
Hebrew & French Subtitles.

EDEN Tel. 8829
Second Week
M.G.M.'s dazzling new Technicolor production of Franz Lehar's fascinating musical!
Lana TURNER Fernando LAMAS
THE MERRY WIDOW

EDISON Tel. 4056
5 years of stage success on broadway... 12 different countries brought it on the stage in 13 languages now to be seen in Israel:
HARVEY
Starring: James Stewart
with Hebrew & French Subtitles
Today at 3 p.m.:
DISTANT DRUMS

ORGIL Tel. 81486
Airconditioned Heating System
The most original film in years — Tomorrow — is seen by the great men of today starring:
Picasso, Andre Gide, Jean Pierre Aumont, Jean Paul Sartre, Bertrand, Milhaud, and others
Life Begins Tomorrow
No Complementary Tickets
Today: HUNTED

ORION Tel. 2914
Looking for love in the shadows...
GIRLS in the NIGHT
with Harvey LEMBECK
Joyce HOLDEN

ORNA Tel. 4733
The life and loves of the glamorous Prima Dona
MELBA
Portrayed by PATRICE MUNSEL on the New York Metropolitan Opera.
(Technicolor)

STUDIO Tel. 4035
After a successful run all over the country we take pride in bringing back to Jerusalem
Martin CAROL - Danielle DARRIEUX - Daniel GELIN
Edwige FEUILLERE in
Adorable Creatures
(Adorables Creatures)
Today at 3:
THE THIRD MAN

ZION HALL
Madeleine ROBINSON
Michel SIMON
in a superb and sensational human drama
Le Garcon Sauvage
A prize winner at the Venice Festival. English subtitles
Friday at 3 p.m.
UNTAMED FRONTIER

TEL-OR Jerusalem Premiere! Tel. 3570
JOEL McCREA — WANDA HENDRIX
(In the wildest Range War that swept the West)
SADDLE TRAMP
Today Friday: SADDLE TRAMP

Personal Notices

Dr. B. and Mrs. Rachel Eckerling (nee Demalo)
ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER
DORIT
on Saturday, February 13, 1954, at the Hadassah Maternity Hospital, Jerusalem.
Jerusalem, Feb. 16, 1954.

ABE and AYA COHEN
cordially invite relatives, friends and acquaintances to the
Brith Milah
of their son which will take place on Monday, Feb. 22, 1954, at 11 a.m., at the Assutah Hospital.
Kindly consider this as our personal invitation.

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family on the death of our dear and devoted colleague
Mr. JULIUS JEKEL
MISRAH INSURANCE SERVICE
Trou and Steinweg
Jerusalem, February 18, 1954.

IRGUN OLEI MERKAZ EUROPA, JERUSALEM
MEMORIAL SERVICE
for the late
Dr. GEORG LANDAUER
Sunday, Feb. 21, 1954 at 8.30 p.m. at Beit Mahalulzot, Rehavia, Jerusalem.
Speakers: Dr. G. Josephthal, Mr. H. Gerling, Mr. E. Loewenstein

STARTING FEBRUARY 20, 1954
The Sensational Presentation of Warner Bros. '3-D' First
"HOUSE OF WAX"
THE BIGGEST HIT OF THE MODERN SCREEN
THE PICTURE THAT BROKE ALL CASH RECORDS IN ALL CAPITALS OF THE WORLD
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SEVEN weeks have now passed since two women and an elderly man were arrested by the Iraqi authorities for no crime other than their Israel citizenship and the misfortune of having been passengers in an aircraft which made a forced landing at Baghdad. For fifty days these innocent persons have been deprived of their liberty, contrary to all justice, law or common humanity. The many representations to the Iraqi Government have made not the slightest impression on minds warped by the lust for power and hardened by hate and frustration.

ISRAEL CAPTIVES IN BAGHDAD

The Iraqi Government has recently, in all solemnity, put forward a story about seven Iraqi officers and men allegedly held in a prison camp in Israel, with the implication that the three plane passengers in Baghdad are held as a reprisal or to serve as hostages for the safety and return of these Iraqis. The story has become increasingly circumstantial with the passing of each day, the Iraqi propaganda services apparently making it up as they go.

It is incredible that the world should be expected to believe that seven Iraqi military personnel have been held prisoner in Israel since 1948, and that the Iraqi Government has only now woken up to the fact. If it were true that seven Iraqis were held back in Israel at the time all the other prisoners of war were repatriated on the conclusion of the armistice agreements, would their Government have waited until now before mentioning the matter to anyone? Is it conceivable that the International Red Cross, which supervised the repatriation of prisoners of war on both sides, would have overlooked these seven Iraqis —as completely as the Iraqi Government has apparently overlooked them all these years?

This is a cock and bull story, invented merely to blur the appalling impression created by the Iraqi authorities' behaviour towards their three Israeli captives. Israel has denied vehemently holding any prisoners of war at all. In order to allay all possible doubts, the Israel Government has very properly asked the United Nations to conduct an independent search for the Iraqi prisoners and so convince the world, if not the propagandists at Baghdad, that they do not in fact exist. The search will not be easy, for even the camp in which these men are allegedly held does not exist, but it will apparently have to be made if there is to be any headway with the release of the three Israelis.

The situation is farcical and might, indeed, almost be comic if it were not so tragic — and so revealing of the times, and of the area in which we live. There seems to be no limit to Arab perfidy, no bounds to their defiance of the law, no brake on their hate for Israel. They do not hesitate to take it out on innocuous civilians as long as world opinion prevents them from launching an all-out attack. It is particularly tragic that not even the mightiest nations of the earth carry enough influence with a country like Iraq to secure the release of three people illegally imprisoned. There is a lesson in this for all concerned — and not least for those who hope to find the Arabs chivalrous allies and loyal friends.

Approaches of Haifa To be Beautified

HAIFA, Thursday. — The town's western approaches will be considerably widened within a few weeks as part of the Municipality's emergency scheme to find jobs for unemployed.

The Haifa—Tel Aviv highway will be widened from Elijah's Cave to the David ma'abara, and when completed, the road will have two traffic lanes with a row of palm trees dividing them.

The work, which will cost IL. 250,000, will give employment to 300 men for two months. The Labour Ministry will advance an IL.80,000 loan for the work to the Municipality; the Public Works Department will bear about 44% of the cost, as the road is a highway, and the rest of the money will be loaned to the Municipality by the contractors for two years.

Mayor Abba Khoushy pointed out that since the eastern approach roads were widened no accident has occurred on them.

Another smaller scheme, to be started immediately which will give jobs to 65 men for two months, is the planting of a park and improvement of the site near Elijah's Cave on the Carmel slope. A way to the cave also will be laid out.

Clemency: New Look For Russia's Purge

Penal Code Reforms Mooted

By "IEZ" LAPIDO

THE unpublicised transfer of the "corrective-labour" camps from the M.V.D. (Ministry for Internal Affairs) to the Ministry of Justice has been one of the most significant developments in the new Soviet regime's promise of greater freedom for the people. The fact has not been announced officially nor discussed in the press, but it is common knowledge among Muscovites, so many of whom have personal reasons for being interested.

I have talked with two recently released prisoners whom I had known before the war. They had become victims of the cold war, and had been arrested, presumably for war-time association with foreigners. Their willingness to see an American correspondent, after having served time in Siberia, was in itself an interesting commentary on the times. My informants and other former political prisoners, of whom I heard indirectly, all linked their freedom with Stalin's death and Beria's arrest.

The ex-prisoners who began trickling into Moscow last spring reported striking changes in the camp regimes soon after Stalin's death. Treatment of inmates became more humane, many cases were being reviewed and some individuals given their freedom. The process was accelerated in May after the liquidation of the "doctors' plot," and reached its most hopeful development in mid-summer, after the Police Chief's fall.

By the time Beria's arrest was announced early in July, his M.V.D. had already had its wings clipped. It had been deprived of some of its administrative and semi-economic functions. Lawyers and legally trained officials had replaced the professional cops who had been running Gulag, the notorious managing organization of a vast network of prison camps. Beria's economic empire was broken. Some of the most massive engineering projects of the Stalin era, which had employed thousands of convict labourers, had been abandoned. And individual Far Eastern industries—timber, transport and mining—were turned over to the ordinary civilian ministries directed by professional engineers like Malyshev, Pervukhin, Tevosyan and Yudin.

M.V.D. Reduced

There were also reports that the large army of green and blue-capped frontier and internal security troops had been placed under the direct control of the Defence Ministry. Partial confirmation of these reports appeared in an order of the day of September 5th, signed by Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, demonstratively announcing the routine discharge from service of all men under arms who had completed their statutory term. In the first statement of its kind for many years, Bulganin listed the following troops under his command: Soviet Army, Navy, Frontier and Internal Security Troops.

The M.V.D. was steadily shrinking in size. On July 10, Beria had been accused of plotting to make his Ministry a super-state, and the Government ordered "systematic and unrelaxed supervision of the work of the organs of the Ministry for Internal Affairs." The Security Chief was further charged with sabotaging the Government's decision to "end lawlessness and arbitrary action." But by that time, steps had already been taken to implement those decisions and prevent the emergence of another Beria. And the persistent stress on the "constitutional rights of Soviet citizens," particularly on the provisions guaranteeing the "inviolability of the person," had undermined the authority of the police. Hopes rose high that the brutal convict-labour system might be radically reformed, if not eventually liquidated.

The so-called corrective-labour camps had in fact slowly been undergoing depopulation since the end of the war, and for a variety of reasons, including:

Death of many old inmates who had been sentenced to long terms

There had been no mass purges and arrests in many years, no new recruiting sources for prison labour. Since the end of the war, thousands of non-Russians, Tartars, Kalmyks, Greeks and Turks from the southern frontier zones, had been moved en masse to Siberia, the Urals and Central Asia. They were followed by smaller groups from the "bourgeois" elements of the Baltic republics and the Western Ukraine. By and large, these nationalities were not placed in work-camps but resettled in large geographic areas within which they have relative freedom of movement. Any conceivable Soviet regime would probably continue considering these peoples had security risks and keep them confined to the East unless "peace" should miraculously break out.

Forced Labour Uneconomical

Prison labour, which has never been very productive economically, has become more wasteful and increasingly inefficient with the greater mechanization of industry.

The process of depopulation of the corrective labour camps was advanced considerably by the Malenkov regime, which early in its incumbency announced a sweeping amnesty for broad categories of common criminals. Like the amnesty proclaimed at the end of the war, the new measure specifically excluded political offenders sentenced to terms exceeding five years. Figures were never published, but the beneficiaries of the new amnesty must have run into tens of thousands, mostly men rounded up in the crime wave that swept the country in the wake of the war. A division of cavalry was brought into Moscow at the end of 1945 to patrol the streets night-long until the crime wave had subsided.

It was those post-war common criminals who, in the last few years, probably constituted the larger proportion of convict labourers. No effort was made to conceal their presence. I saw them at work under armed police guard on buildings and highways; they were also seen at work on some of the engineering projects, the "great edifices," of the Stalin era.

The people of Moscow received part of the amnesty with mixed feelings. For letting so many pick-pockets, hooligans, thieves and burglars out of jail meant more crime in the cities. Although the amnesty near full forgiveness and deletion of the sentence from the record, many of the ex-convicts found it difficult to obtain employment. The Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's office were compelled to make public appeals to the trade unions to aid the rehabilitation of former prisoners. A minor crime wave ensued ultimately, many had to be picked up again and incarcerated for new offences.

Considerably more important than the amnesty itself was the accompanying recognition of the necessity of revising the criminal law of the country. The Ministry of Justice was charged with preparing within one week draft legislation repealing the more draconian provisions of the Penal Code. A press campaign for more legality was set off and the actual administration of justice mildly liberalized.

Expected Amendments

Eight months have passed since the amnesty law, and the draft legislation remains to be made public. It has been widely discussed in legal circles where, it is said, the following reforms are under consideration:

1. Reduction of liability for individual crimes, meaning shorter sentences and better treatment for prisoners.

Rejection of the principle of "guilt by relationship." One of the worst blots on Soviet law is Article 58 of the Penal Code, which makes immediate members of families of army deserters liable to imprisonment from five to ten years.

2. Exemption of minors from the ordinary provisions of criminal law. So far except for the death penalty which is inapplicable to them, felonious minors aged 14 to 18 have been subject to the same harsh punishments as adults.

Abolition of "administrative exile." M.V.D. tribunals, sitting in camera and without the presence of the defendant, may banish him to remote areas of the Soviet Union for up to five years. Under the proposed reforms, imprisonment and exile would be pronounced only by judicial procedure.

3. Procedural reforms protecting rights of individuals suspected or accused of political crimes. In the absence of *Habeas Corpus* or anything similar to the American Bill of Rights, anyone suspected of a political offence may, under existing legislation and practice, be arrested at once. He may be held *incommunikado* for weeks, months or years. During his preliminary imprisonment he is allowed no contact with the outside world, even by correspondence. He gets no reading matter or writing materials except perhaps for penning confessions. After trial and sentence, political prisoners may write to their families and receive parcels.

Repeal of wartime legislation freezing workers in their jobs and providing severe punishment for wilful tardiness or systematic absenteeism. Since the end of the war, the former provision of the labour law has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. With labour shortages a thing of the past, it is not difficult for an employee to persuade his foreman or manager to release him for another job, but as long as the law remains on the statute books, it may be used as a club over a worker's head by any despotic bureaucrat.

Marriages with Foreigners

The most reactionary and the most senseless of the "cold-war" laws of the Stalin era, the one banning marriages of Soviet citizens to foreigners, has already been repealed.

There is no indication when and how many of the foregoing reforms will be adopted, but the actual administration of law apparently has already improved. Subservience of officials to the people is now a popular theme of the Soviet press. A year ago, while the plot against the nine doctors was hatching, there were shrill newspaper cries for more severity. Prosecutors and court officials were upbraided for "softness" and for inadequate vigilance. Now, people are encouraged to gripe and to report abuses of justice.

The amnesty decree did not promise much to political prisoners but it was a reflection of the climate created after Stalin's death. Later, according to reliable reports, as young lawyers from the Ministry of Justice replaced Beria's police, they began to open the doors of jails and labour camps to at least three categories of prisoners:

Old inmates who, after review of their cases, were found to have been unjustifiably or too harshly punished.

Cold-war victims — persons jailed on suspicion of espionage or on general grounds of political undesirability. Among them were mostly members of the intelligentsia who had once associated with Americans or Englishmen, professionally or socially. This category included persons, especially Jews, who had close relatives in America and were in correspondence with them.

Prisoners who had completed their terms. Under Beria, political prisoners were often not allowed to return to their homes when their sentences had expired. They were kept in prison indefinitely or released on condition that they live under surveillance in certain limited areas outside the large cities.

The American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Charles Bohlen, seen with Mr. Henry Shapiro, U.P. bureau chief in Moscow, author of the series of articles "Russia after Stalin." In the background is the Soviet Foreign Ministry building.

Perhaps one of the more striking innovations is the fact that one seldom hears of new arrests now, even though the campaign for "sharp vigilance" has not abated and the people are constantly reminded of "capitalist encirclement." The new course is apparent even in the purge of Beria's men. Most of the high provincial security officials he appointed have been removed from office. But not one of them has been publicly branded an "enemy of the people," as might have been the case in past years, and which in Soviet algebra would have meant certain candidacy for the firing squad. In some cases, it was explained officially that those men were being relieved "in connection with transfer to another job." Even a purge can have a "new look" these days.

This is the eighth article in the series "Russia After Stalin."

Aliya and the Zionist Movement

Personal Immigration Key to Unity of Purpose

By NORMAN M. JACOBS

For many years among the pillars of all Zionist work in Manchester, Mr. Jacobs is now settled in Haifa.

IT would seem that Mr. Ben Gurion's letter to the Zionist Congress, raising the question of the fundamental bases of the Movement, is creating a rift between the leaders in Israel and in the Golа. This might be avoided if a clearer distinction were made — on both sides — between the ultimate ideals of the Movement on the one hand, and on the other, how far the individual adherent, whether leader or humble supporter, is able to adapt his personal life to the Movement's demands.

I fully share Mr. Ben Gurion's view — that following the establishment of the State of Israel, it is essential for the Zionist Movement to reconsider afresh its basis and ideals. I also agree that unless personal Aliya forms an integral part of such aspirations, the Movement will prove itself false to its own historical development, and that its adherents will gradually become merely as it is now being called, "Friends of Israel." In the ranks of the latter can indeed be included today the broad mass of the Jewries of the Diaspora, at any rate in the "free" countries. Their "friendship" and goodwill take the form of financial assistance to the State, or political action when necessary; within their own Communities they furnish information about the State and its task of nation building, which may inspire and keep warm this "friendship" for Israel.

Fervour of the Few

But surely a Zionist is something more than this. Surely the Movement should be composed of the select (few, if necessary) who believe with fervour that the persistence of Jews and Judaism can only be ensured in a Jewish environment and — as they surely advocated before the establishment of the State — that a National Home is a fundamental necessity for Jewish life in conditions of freedom. The adherents should be those who view with distaste and fear the steady, if in some instances slow, development of assimilation — who are aghast at the growth of a new generation of Jews who, not having participated in the political struggle of the past fifty years, take the existence of the Jewish State for granted, and who while showing it the greatest goodwill, find the "Jewish" life abroad entirely satisfying. Zionists must surely preach Aliya as a fundamental of their outlook. They must surely build a Movement whose ideal must include education and "Hachshara" directed to active and personal participation in the work of nation-building in Israel. Thus far Mr. Ben Gurion's analysis is unassailable and in keeping with both the Movement's history and the facts of Jewish life in the Golа.

Now we come to the second problem. What place does the individual occupy in a Movement dedicated to the ideal of Aliya? Here I think toleration and patience are called for. Mr. Ben Gurion is too sweeping and condemnatory, and defeats his own object by provoking opposition and ill will instead of sympathy. The difficulties of Aliya must be faced. If a Zionist in the full sense of the Ben Gurion interpretation is middle-aged and a normal town dweller, how is satisfactory Aliya to be made possible for him? Even if he is a man of wealth, the opportunities for profitable private investment and occupation are restricted. If he is a person of moderate or small means, there is no opening except agriculture, and few are suited, either by temperament, social experience, or skill, for such occupation. If he is a professional or a working man, openings are available only for a limited number of technicians and professional men and women, and then mostly the younger. I do not stress the difficulties of housing; the Government now appreciates that obstacle and tries to lessen it. But the barrier of language must be emphasized and the Zionist Movement is greatly to blame for its long standing failure to stress sufficiently the importance of Hebrew as a living tongue. (It was most distressing and disappointing to see the last two Congresses conducted mostly in Yiddish, and there the delegates were surely the *elite* of the whole Movement.)

Settled Lives

For the younger persons who are more adaptable and resilient, the difficulties are perhaps less pronounced, though the economic problem is no easier unless agriculture can be faced. How then are we to expect Zionists, true Ben Gurion Zionists, to give up their settled life of comfort and throw in their lot with the citizens of the State — even if, and however much, they recognize these to be *the ideal?*

That, however, does not excuse the Movement from responsibility. On the contrary in my view, it increases the need to make sure that Aliya is even more strongly advocated as an ideal and to take all possible steps to ensure that a generation of Jews is raised who are psychologically, socially and materially fitted for Aliya. That means Hebrew, Hebrew and still more Hebrew. Knowledge of the language must become the *sine qua non* of every Zionist. Youth must understand the skills that Israel calls for, whether in agriculture, industry or the professions, and Zionist parents should train them. The Zionist parent above all else must want his child to desire Aliya (and not, alas, as is so often the case, place obstacles in the way, opposing the Halutz movements that "rob us of our children"). Thus should a Jew be able to claim the proud title of Zionist even if practical difficulties prevent him from personal fulfilment.

On these lines, that is, by reducing the Zionist Movement to those who genuinely share it, and by initiating a campaign to bring Jews — especially the children and the youth — into closer contact with "Hachshara" in the wider sense — and only on such lines can a synthesis be found, which will unite, not divide, and ensure for the future not only "friends" for Israel, but Zionists who will come and help re-build the land of our Fathers.

Readers' Letters

VISA SHYSTERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with the publicity given recently to improper dealings with regard to the obtaining of foreign visas, the Israel Tourist and Travel Association finds it its duty to state the following:—

a) The Israel Tourist and Travel Association condemns the activities of irresponsible elements and intermediaries, most of whom are not even travel agents and not members of the Association. The Association immediately opened an intensive investigation into these affairs which taint the good name of our important industry.

b) We approached the Government authorities responsible for the administration of the Government Order for Tourist and Travel Agents, and urged that immediate action be taken against the activities of non-licensed travel agents.

c) At the same time we contacted a number of foreign Consulates offering them full cooperation to eliminate any irregularities and to take most active steps should they have complaints against any of the members of the Association.

We pointed out at the same time that their refusal to give established government-licensed travel agents the possibility to serve their own clients by relieving them of the necessity to appear personally several times at the Consulates, forms a collective punishment of the whole trade without inhibiting the activities of undesirable intermediaries and that the action taken by the Consulates also represents a very severe inconvenience to the travelling public.

d) The Israel Tourist and Travel Association has established moderate fixed charges for the arrangement of visas and similar services which are displayed in the offices of all its members. It has set up an effective machinery to investigate any reports of improper dealings and overcharges and will take severe disciplinary action in case of any justified complaints.

e) The travelling public is therefore, in its own interest, requested to entrust its travel arrangements to members of the Association only and not to agents who are not recognized who do not hold government licences, and against whose improper dealings the public has no redress.

Yours etc.,

Israel Tourist & Travel Assn.
D. Melamed *A. Abrahamoff*
Chairman *Hon. Secretary*

Tel Aviv, February 17.

Visitors' Gallery

Artists on the Ice

WHEN the 25 skating artists of Will Redley's "American Ice Circus" finally arrived at the Ramat Gan "Ziratron" on Wednesday night — after crossing the Mediterranean on the "Negba" — they couldn't accommodate themselves at once to the tiny rooms beneath the circus hall in which they will have to live for the next four weeks or so. But with the help of miraculously kept flowers which they had brought with them, they quickly gave their rooms the first touch of home. After the unpacking of the costumes had started the cabins took on at once the typical appearance of artists' dressing-rooms.

Some of the artists have travelled with the ensemble for many years, others joined it only some days before it embarked at Marseilles. Practically all European nations are represented in the ensemble, and only the manager and artistic leader, Will Redley, says he is an American. The star couple are two Belgian skaters, John Molisart and Simone Haerens. Before he went onto the ice M. Molisart was an Olympic swimmer and captain of a Belgian water-polo team.

The next cabin accommodates two Viennese girls, Renate Held and Hanne Nierenberger, both grown up in the great tradition of Austrian skating. Miss Nierenberger was for three years Austrian champion. They asked me where Hayarkon Street is, because they want to meet the Austrian Consul General, who has his offices there. Both girls were most impressed by their first view of orange trees which they saw from their bus on the way from Haifa to Ramat Gan.

In the next room I found three typically London girls waiting for me, Marion Davies (blonde) Donna Rees (dark) and Gilda Doorn van Steyn (blonde again). Marion is a British Champion and represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games of 1948; she was a dancer with the Marie Rambert Ballet before she be-

Gilda Doorn van Steyn cuts a capable figure on her "portable" ice rink.

came ice minded. Donna toured Europe with another American ice show and simply wants to see the world by skating. She opened a very small basket from her luggage before my very eyes. Some sort of opossum jumped out, looked around carefully and disappeared inside again in the basket. "My talisman — or better: the talisman of all three of us," Donna explained.

Gilda (the blonde of the more demonic type) said that she graduated from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and that her past legitimate stage roles included that famous character, Robin Hood.

The Swiss and Dutch and French girls, some of them acrobats, had already gone off on their first stroll in Ramat Gan.

MANDO

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TWO OFFICIAL VIEWS ON ENSURING SECURITY OF ASIAN AND M.E. STATES

Israel's Earnest Wish for Arabs: Progress

By ELIAHU ELATH

From an address by the Ambassador of Israel, at a Dinner in his honour at the Anglo-Israeli Club in London on February 4.

IN the disturbed, unsettled and confused area which surrounds her, Israel stands as a pillar of social and political stability, despite the many economic and other problems with which she has to deal in this still formative period of her development. We have been able, steadily if slowly, to proceed with the building of the kind of society we want —a society based on social justice and respect for the freedom of the individual, with all that that implies in the constitutional, judicial and administrative life of the country, and the burdens which these ideals necessarily impose on any modern, progressive and democratic state.

Our Arab neighbours are not entirely to blame for the lack of stability which has bred their present-day hatreds, jealousies and confusions of thought and behaviour. Arab history is a long record of generations of stagnation under tribal or feudal regimes, under which the slender stratum of enlightened men, moved by the political concepts of modern nationalism, have too often become frustrated by their own inability to make the changes they desire. With the growing decline of colonial rule, and the removal of outside dominations, new opportunities have opened before these peoples, but—whether from lack of capacity or lack of interest — those opportunities have not been used to raise the standards of the masses.

Weakness Exposed

Naturally, Israel had nothing to do with the creation of this situation; it existed before she was thought of. But the Jewish National Home in Palestine — later the State of Israel — has, in the last few decades, and especially since World War II, probably done more to expose it than any other single factor in the confused history of the Middle East. One might say of the Arab countries what Nehru once wrote about India — that its peoples, having achieved their independence, found themselves "wandering between two worlds: one already dead, the other powerless to be born." Tribal systems and feudal regimes have been collapsing in most of the Arab countries—faster in some, more slowly in others. But progress in democratic, constitutional government, if perceptible at all, has been very slow, leaving a dangerous gap between theory and practice, and often a fundamental contradiction between the paper constitution and the reality of power.

It is not just defeat itself which the Arabs cannot forget or forgive. What rankles still more deeply is the consequent exposure of their own weakness to the gaze of the world — that world which had previously believed, or anyhow pretended to believe, in Arab strength and unity, and had exploited this theme on every suitable occasion. This is something which it is important for us in Israel not to under-estimate — this bitterness of weakened and frustrated peoples. It may often overshadow considerations of common-sense and practical politics.

There is another factor which pushes the Arab into extremes of defiance. That is their consciousness that they have done so little — if anything at all—to help their own refugees, whose problem is primarily a result of Arab aggression against Israel in 1948. The fact that Syria, with her rich agriculture, and Iraq with her oil royalties and her crying need for population, have done nothing to make use of the international resources offered, or of Israel's willingness to contribute her share, in the resettlement of these refugees in Arab countries, must weigh

AMBASSADOR ELATH

heavily on the consciences of thoughtful people in these lands. So must the fact that the millions of dollars that flow into Saudi Arabia from her oil wells are being spent on all kinds of luxuries for her ruling caste, who apparently regard bellicose speeches openly demanding the annihilation of Israel, as a cheap and easy substitute for measures to improve the lot of their own people and of the Arab refugees. It is an old tactic: the less you mean to do, the more you have to keep talking, to distract attention from your sins of ommission.

Mr. S.A. Morrison, of the World Council of Churches, who has spent much time with the Arab refugees, and can probably speak of them with more authority than any other man, recently reported in the "Manchester Guardian" of January 21 that

"Palestinian refugees are being made to feel that they are not wanted in the Arab countries of the Middle East. No refugee is at present allowed to work in Lebanon without a permit which proves his Lebanese origin... All Middle East countries put obstacles in the way of refugees passing from one country to another. In the Gaza area, there are still over 250,000. While conditions in the camps are better, the middle-class refugees are suffering through the primitive living conditions, but probably suffer more psychologically than physically. They have lost all hope for the future... They know that they are not wanted in other Arab countries..."

Pre-Condition

Israel sincerely desires to see her neighbours making steady progress in every field, towards a stable, normal life —social, economic and political—under progressive, peace-loving regimes. This is an indispensable pre-condition to her own development. Nothing is more dangerous than to lead the life of an "oasis" among bitter, jealous, unfriendly and frustrated neighbours, who will always be looking for scapegoats on whom to fix the blame for their own misdeeds. It is thus no accident that Israel has welcomed the establishment in Egypt of the new regime, which has displaced the corrupt administration of the previous ruler and his court — the people who launched the unwarranted attack on her newly-established state five years ago. The present Egyptian Government's declaration, when it came to power, of its intention to concentrate on social, cultural, and economic development encouraged us to hope that Egypt's addiction to military adventures would gradually give way to preoccupations with constructive tasks which would largely absorb the labour and effort of her people.

The Zionist Movement is one part of the great movements of national liberation of this century, and it would certainly never deny to other peoples the rights it has claimed for its own. But while Egypt, still showing no desire for peace with us, acquires great additions to her military potential —large stocks of war materials and weapons of destruction... We are obliged to seek, to the best of our ability, the indispensable minimum of protection for our vital interests in this matter.

Junta's Attacks

We often hear from English friends of ours, who are also friends of Egypt, about statements made by General Nagib or members of his Junta, publicly denying any intention on Egypt's part of attacking Israel, or using against her any of the additional arms supplies which may come to Egypt under any new agreement with this country.

In Cairo, on April 18, 1953, General Nagib said:

"We are responsible for Palestine, and we have to know that the presence of Israel is like a cancer in the body of the Arab nation."

He repeated this statement as late as November 7, at the Officers' Club in Cairo. And Cairo Radio, in its broadcasts to the Arab countries, has made and continues to make statements to much the same effect. On October 21, 1953 (speaking of the meeting of the Political Committee of the Arab League in Amman):

"Let us hope that your speeches and acts at this meeting will give the Jews the feeling of the strength of the Arab fist, which can any day bring an end to the lives of the Jewish aggressors."

And on November 4:

"Our aim is the liquidation of Israel and the liberation of Palestine. There can be no doubt that a second round will come in time."

Again, the Egyptian Foreign Minister (Mahmoud Fawzi) told the opening session of the Arab League Council in Cairo on January 9 this year:

"Palestine has been robbed, and dealt a bleeding wound, and it is essential to save it and hand it over to its owners."

Talking to a recent British visitor, a prominent member of the Junta did not disguise his intention of depriving Israel of the Negev: he suggested that all territory south of the Beersheba-Gaza line should be ceded to Egypt — which would mean cutting off about half Israel's area.

Which are we to believe? What General Nagib and his associates tell their foreign friends, or what they say, even more publicly, to their own supporters, and by radio to the rest of the world?

Turning to deeds, not words, Egypt has continuously been ignoring her international obligations, defying decisions of United Nations organs, and violating the provisions of her armistice agreement with us, by her blockade of the Suez Canal, which she has recently intensified, committing what amount to acts of piracy, and can certainly not be taken as any indication of peaceful intentions for the future.

Another consideration which goes to increase our anxiety for the future is the fact that the present Egyptian regime has actually made no little progress with the social reform programme so widely published on the regime's accession to power. The Junta has been crystallising into a military dictatorship, with all the characteristics of a totalitarian regime ruling by sheer force becoming daily more apparent. And its recently intensified belligerent propaganda, threats against Israel, and blockade measures, may all be convenient devices to distract attention from internal obligations in the social and economic fields which the regime finds itself too weak to tackle, or whose difficulties have already exhausted its earlier enthusiasm. For Egypt's own sake as well as her neighbours', we hope that this may prove to be only a temporary departure from the Government's announced policy. But if it is not, then the need for a scape-goat will soon become even more urgent.

We have brought Egypt's violation of the right of free passage through the Suez Canal before the Security Council, for their careful consideration and decision, and we hope for and expect the full support of all the maritime Powers whose interest in this vital international highway is no less than our own.

While Egypt remains one of our main concerns, in view of her possible imminent increase of military strength, we are also constantly mindful of the uneasy state of affairs along our borders with Jordan. A final solution can come only with the conclusion of a general peace settlement. But we are always ready and anxious to discuss the possibility of practical ameliorations, without any desire to impose obligations which others may not be ready to accept. We realise that there can be no lasting improvement until both sides show a desire to discuss how conditions may be stabilised, and the work of the United Nations authorities on the spot made more effective. We have put forward some practical suggestions to this end, basing ourselves on our armistice agreement with Jordan, and these have the support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

We have so far found no sign of response from the other side, and present indications are hardly encouraging. Jordan, while she refuses to meet her obligations under the armistice agreement, must carry the main responsibility for the continuance of the present unhappy conditions along our borders, and for the consequences of this dangerous state of affairs.

As to our relations with Syria, the present dictatorship in that country has spared no effort to prevent our economic development in the Hulch area, which lies entirely within Israel territory. More recently, it has intervened to try and prevent another scheme for agricultural and industrial development in this area. General Shishakly apparently finds his endeavours in this direction extremely useful in some of his internal problems — as a distraction from deteriorating political conditions in Syria. His intentions for the future are also of interest to Israel. In reply to questions from a group of British M.P.'s visiting Syria this month, he referred to the necessity of cutting off Galilee from Israel and joining it to Syria! It is interesting to note that these "modest" territorial demands of the Arab rulers for the dismemberment of Israel are usually accompanied by references to Israel's aggressive intentions against her Arab neighbours, and to her desire for territorial expansion; alternatively, they are coupled with references to the decisions of the United Nations which the Arab States themselves were the first to violate when they attacked the newly-created State of Israel in 1948.

Arms Supply

This is the uneasy situation in which we find ourselves today. It clearly places upon us a grave responsibility to look to the preservation and defence of what we have won with so much struggle and sacrifice. Our people are determined to push ahead with the schemes of development in every field to which they have set their hand, and on which the future of Israel will largely depend. At the same time, we have to look to our defences, and make them as effective as is humanly possible to meet the dangerous conditions in which we find ourselves. And we believe that the precautions we feel obliged to take are also contributing to preserving the general peace of the area. They prevent the Arabs from assuming that Israel is weakening, and thus taking a chance of redeeming their defeat of five years ago.

Any addition to Arab military strength, while there is yet no peace between them and Israel, will be not only an act hostile to Israel, but also a threat to the security and stability of the whole Middle East. It will further inflame an already inflammable situation, and may possibly lead to international complications of a very grave danger.

Trouble-makers in the Arab countries (and there are many of them, sitting in high places, in any Arab country), may easily regard the supply of arms to them, in the present state-of-no-peace between them and Israel, as a hint that those arms may be used just as they please. Such tragic misunderstandings have happened more than once in our part of the world.

And as for the general security of the area, and its capacity to defend itself against dangers from without: there is no substitute for social security and political stability as a basis for effective self-defence of any kind, anywhere. We live in an age when without social security there can be no security at all. And that is hardly the case in the Arab countries. Years of oppression have accustomed the masses to complete dependence on their authorities. Authoritarian regimes have, in recent years, deprived some of these countries of all thoughts of initiative, and inculcated in them a great facility for adapting themselves to the demands of those in power — so long as they believe them to be strong men. When one or another of the "bosses" is removed, the peoples feel themselves helpless, and fall a ready prey to whatever force may be nearest. The social structure under which they have lived for generations has not been such as

(Continued on Page 6)

US Requirement in Middle East: Stability

By ALEXANDER WILEY

From an address by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before the American Friends of the Middle East on January 29.

WE live in a foreshortened world. What would have been a Middle Eastern problem fifty years ago, or even twenty years ago, is now a world problem in which all of us have a legitimate interest. And just as the world cannot isolate itself from the Middle East, neither can the Middle East isolate itself from the world. An event in Korea can have profound significance in Cairo; a decision in Teheran can have wide repercussions in Washington. We must therefore approach the Middle East not as a self-contained entity but as a segment of a larger whole.

The objectives of United States policy in the Middle East can almost be reduced to a single word — strength. We want to see the Middle East develop political, economic, social and military strength. We want the area to be capable of defending itself and thereby of making a greater contribution to the defence of the whole free world. We approach this objective with the knowledge that there is more to defence than soldiers and guns. But in addition to the immediate goal of deterring aggression, we want a strong, prosperous Middle East because the world has been reduced to one big neighbourhood today and we know that it is better to have a rich neighbour than a poor neighbour.

Balance Sheet

Let us take a hard look at the items of our Middle East balance sheet. Thorny problems remain unsolved, and indeed, sometimes appear so complex as to defy solution. But heartening progress has been made in as short a time as the last year.

- Turkey continues to be a source of increasing strength and encouragement. Few other countries have made such good use of American assistance, and none has more courageously and nobly stood up to be counted on the side of freedom.
- Nowhere is the contrast between the present and a year ago more pronounced than in Iran. Then, the situation was going downhill at an alarming rate. Now, there has been a complete reversal. There is abundant evidence that the new Government, under the leadership of the Shah and Prime Minister Zahedi, is dedicated to the task of building Iran into a strong and stable country — one that will resist Communist aggression, and assist in maintaining world peace. Diplomatic relations with Great Britain have been resumed.
- In Pakistan, there has been progress toward the strength that is so desperately needed. The Pakistani are really a most remarkable people. In the infancy of their independence they have shown a capacity for government and administration that would be a credit to many older nations. They have met the continuing problem of thousands of refugees and they have made a viable nation out of a country divided into two segments half a continent apart. Less than a year ago, their economy was so depressed because of drought and other factors that it was necessary for the Congress to vote emergency food aid. Today, their economy is so much strengthened that they have a modest surplus in their balance of payments.

There has recently been much agitation, particularly in India, over the question of American military assistance in Pakistan. The matter has been magnified out of all proportions to its real importance. Pakistan is one of a number of nations which have had requests for military assistance from the United States pending for some time. No decision has yet been reached, but all kinds of wild rumours have gained circulation.

No deal for American bases in Pakistan is under consideration. No military alliance between the United States and Pakistan is under consideration.

- The Sudanese elections were conducted in a manner which reflected credit upon the people of the Sudan for the orderly way in which they exercised their right to vote, most of them for the first time.

Egypt and the United Kingdom are both to be congratulated for the statesmanship which made possible their agreement of February, 1953 on the Sudan.

The exercise of similar statesmanship will undoubtedly lead to a settlement of the difficult question of the future of the vast Suez base now operated by the United Kingdom. That is a question that must be settled by Egypt and the United Kingdom themselves, taking into account two factors:

- the legitimate national aspirations of the Egyptian people.
- an intelligent safeguarding of the strategic interests of the free world, to which the base contributes so much.

The success of efforts to find an agreement depends to a great extent upon an understanding of the growth, in recent years, of the interdependence of independent nations, of the fact that freely given cooperation among sovereign states is essential to the orderly existence and development of them all.

The toughest, most dangerous and frustrating problem of all is that of relations between Israel and the Arab States. This is the source of most of our difficulties in the Middle East, and it is idle to talk of any permanent improvement in our Middle Eastern relations until real peace comes to these unhappy antagonists.

Advantages of Peace

It is time — it is long past time — for both sides to give more consideration to the advantages of peace. Neither Israel nor the Arab States stands to gain by prolongation of the present armed truce. It should be very plain to each that a resumption of open warfare cannot be tolerated. On the other hand, if they make peace, they can free many of their resources for economic development and they can reasonably expect United States assistance in this endeavour.

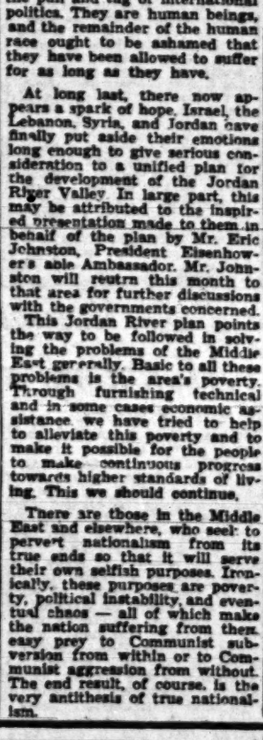
It seems to me that there are three main prerequisites to peace:

- Both sides must accept the inevitable; there is no more frustrating experience than quarrelling with it.
- Both sides must use more realism and less wishful thinking in their approach to the problem.

And both sides must act more vigorously to improve the pitiful condition of the 850,000 Arab refugees from Palestine. This is a field in which we have already given substantial assistance and in which I personally stand ready to approve much more. IF — and I repeat, IF — we can be shown that progress is being made towards a solution.

But the United States cannot much longer tolerate the cost of maintaining these refugees at a bare subsistance level while the nations primarily concerned refuse to face up to their full responsibilities in the matter.

I do not intend to indicate by these remarks that we are unaware of, or callous to, the problems which these refugees cause for the countries where they are



SENATOR WILEY

located. All of these countries are poor, and in some cases the refugees have added a burden which in normal circumstances would be unbearable.

But to say this is merely to emphasize that it is in the self-interest of the countries directly concerned to cooperate in working out as prompt a solution as possible to this almost insoluble problem. These miserable refugees are not so many inanimate objects to be bounced back and forth, or forgotten, in the pull and tug of international politics. They are human beings, and the remainder of the human race ought to be ashamed that they have been allowed to suffer for as long as they have.

At long last, there now appears a spark of hope. Israel, the Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan have finally put aside their emotions long enough to give serious consideration to a unified plan for the development of the Jordan River Valley. In large part, this may be attributed to the inspired presentation made to them in behalf of the plan by Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's ante Ambassador. Mr. Johnston will reutrn this month to that area for further discussions with the governments concerned.

This Jordan River plan points the way to be followed in solving the problems of the Middle East generally. Basic to all these problems is the area's poverty. Through furnishing technical and in some cases economic assistance we have tried to help to alleviate this poverty and to make it possible for the people to make continuous progress towards higher standards of living. This we should continue.

There are those in the Middle East and elsewhere, who seek to pervert nationalism from its true ends so that it will serve their own selfish purposes. Ironically, these purposes are poverty, political instability, and eventual chaos — all of which make the nation suffering from them easy prey to Communist subversion from within or to Communist aggression from without. The end result, of course, is the very antithesis of true nationalism.

I suggest that American policy in the Middle East should encourage centripetal forces. I am not so unrealistic as to believe that any regional organization as tightly-knit as NATO can reasonably be expected in the Middle East in the near future. But I do believe that some sort of a loose regional grouping is feasible and practical and would be most beneficial to American relations. The Arab League is an encouraging beginning, but the kind of organization which I have in mind, while it need not be all-inclusive at first, should be more broadly based.

Such an organization would, it seems to me, have two distinct advantages:

- It would make possible a pooling of strength and a multilateral development of resources which cross national boundaries. It would not be the object to take anything away from anybody; the object would be to produce more for all.
- It would make it possible for the United States to approach the Middle East as the Middle East. We would no longer be in the position in which we now find ourselves caught in the middle between two quarrelling nations or groups of nations. We could approach the area as pro-Middle East; not as pro-Arab, or pro-Israel.

Too many Americans have made a great mistake in thinking of our Middle Eastern policies in "pro-Arab" or "pro-Israel" terms. Your own organization is to be congratulated on rejecting this "either-or" approach. I am a firm believer in the "both-and" approach. It is the only one that makes sense. We have no conflicts of interests with either side: indeed, we have an identity of interests with both. There is no surer way to disaster than to try to take sides in such a situation. We have enough troubles in the world without looking for new ones.

Neutral Approach

The "both-and" approach is predicated upon the proposition that the conflicting interests of the Arabs and Israelis are not irreconcilable. I believe that to be true, though we must admit that it will take quite a while for all the passions to cool — witness how long it took after our own Civil War, for example.

But the longer a settlement is postponed, the hotter the passions get, and the longer the cooling process takes.

We must not take sides as between Israel and the Arab States, India and Pakistan, Egypt and Great Britain, or Iran and Great Britain; but we should, of course, make available our good offices, to the extent practicable, to help the parties reach amicable and mutually satisfactory settlements. These disputes, however, are primarily matters for the parties concerned and for the U.N.

We should continue to do what we can to make the people of the Middle East more aware of the Soviet threat, but we must not be too impatient with neutralism. We ourselves were neutralists throughout most of our history — as long as we could get away with it.

We should welcome and encourage movement toward greater regional unity and toward elimination of economic barriers.

We should continue to help the area so long as its people are willing to help themselves.

We must bend every effort to settle the Palestine refugee problem.

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DEPARTURES: FEB. 21 — FEB. 27
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 21	0820	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0800	I. A. L.	Rome
MON.	0905	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich) Frankfurt, Scandinavia
Feb. 22	0745	SABENA	(Athens) Brussels, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUE.	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
Feb. 23	0800	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0845	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED.	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
Feb. 24	1130	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THU.	0630	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
Feb. 25	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Feb. 23	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Feb. 24, 1954	s/s ARTZIAH	Naples, Marseilles	
Feb. 25, 1954	s/s GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.	
Feb. 27, 1954	s/s PACH	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa	

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By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

What's New

LAST week we went to the Municipal offices to see Mr. Avraham Misrahi, the bald-headed, bold-spirited man in charge of Operation Confiscation whose zeal for collecting taxes might even lead to Capital solvency, and asked if we might go along with one of his two collection units. He wanted to know whether we had paid our taxes and when we answered affirmatively he put us in the hands of a certain Mr. Goulan, leader of one of the units. At half past nine we set out for Katamon accompanied by two Municipal inspectors and one policeman.

The first victim on our list was a man named B— C—. From the record we learned that he is the owner and driver of a private taxi, owes IL.122.500 in taxes, lives in the same building as a woman named Shulamit F— who owns a vegetable shop on the premises and also owes the city quite a sum. "Where is the street?" asked Mr. Goulan. The inspectors didn't know, the policeman didn't know, we didn't know and the woman in the kiosk didn't know. A little boy finally told us that we were standing on the street in question. We couldn't find Number 82, though. It seems the Municipality changed the numbers. "Katamon is a city in itself," said one of the inspectors. The policeman finally found the remains of the figure 82 on a stone wall and someone told us that there was a C— living on the third floor. We ducked under colourful wash lines and climbed up a dirty staircase. A woman of about 50 opened the door to us. She had a blue sweater wrapped around her head and was wearing sun glasses. All the shutters were closed in the three-room apartment and a smell of mildew and wet laundry hung in the air. A primus was roaring in the kitchen and the floor was littered with empty tin cans. No. Her son B— doesn't live here any more. He got married and moved to another apartment. Opposite Tipat Halav. Back in the street the policeman said in police-school Hebrew, "Look what they did to Katamon! It used to be a beauty. What gardens, eh!"

Next stop was Z—'s grocery. Mrs. Z—, a small, fat woman wearing four sweaters of different colours and standing in the midst of sacks of needles and barrels of herring, was not impressed by Mr. Goulan's request. "What sixty-six pounds?" she demanded. "You provide my husband paid before a month. Every month we pay. There is a big mistake." Mr. Goulan asked to speak to her husband. Mr. Z—, a man of about 65 wearing a black coat and fur cap, fingered his neat white beard and looked meekly from his wife to the policeman. It was clear that he would have liked to settle the whole thing on the spot, but his wife poked his arm and said, "A check of twenty-one pounds you gave. Whatsa matter? They have no *calculatsia* there? Income tax, Armona tax, business tax, every time it has a different name." "Look, Mr. Z—," said our chief, "I know you from the Old City. You are a very fine man. Why don't you pay the tax right now. Otherwise, I'll have to confiscate your goods." The conversation began to take the form of friendly bartaining. A woman in a green bathrobe came around the counter and began poking loaves of bread. Another customer, an unshaven man in a khaki apron, said, "I go every month to the Municipality and I pay there. Don't want no troubles." We all smiled at him. A little old man looked at us cynically and said, "So many people the Municipality has to send to such a small place." Mr. Goulan was willing to postpone collection of the 20% penalty, Mr. Z— paid the rest, avoiding his wife's eyes. When we left the shop, Mr. Goulan wiped his forehead and said, "Well, we made an opening." He told us that most people pay on the spot, and that tax-payers are queuing up at the Municipality. The procedure of confiscation is very simple, he said. They tag the goods to be confiscated and give the owner 14 days to square his account before the collectors come and take the goods for sale at public auction.

We spent an hour looking for Mr. B— C— in every building opposite Tipat Halav, but we didn't find him. No one had ever heard of him. We walked up hundreds of stairs and spoke to dozens of people. One woman said she knew a B—, that he lived on the first floor of the building across the street, but when we knocked on the door, we found the apartment belonged to B— Levy who works for the Municipality and whose wife wishes he had a taxi. We walked down the street alongside a stream of sewage, took our leave of the others at the bus stop and went to the Municipality to pay our taxes a year in advance. Our only valuable possession is a typewriter. We don't want it to be confiscated.

The Hunter's Collar

WE learned from a small ad in the newspapers that the roast duck served by a certain establishment doesn't need any advertising, so we went to see the owner, Mr. Jack Adler, aged 64, born in Czechoslovakia, member of the Hunters' Club and a hunter for more than 35 years. Did we leave anything out? Oh yes. He is married, and his wife roasts the ducks that don't need any advertising. They have a nine-year-old pointer. Their establishment is furnished with heavy peasant-style tables and chairs and the walls are covered with Flemish reproductions, photographs of dogs and hunters, two huge pairs of antlers, a dozen smaller ones and a great many stuffed birds shot by Mr. Adler in this country — buzzards, hummingbirds, kingfishers, owls, storks, herons, icebirds, pelicans and, of course, ducks. Mr. Adler, who was wearing a brown sports jacket and slacks, a bow tie, heavy-rimmed glasses and perforated sports shoes, offered us a beer while he told us something about himself and his hunting.

It seems that Mr. Adler goes hunting every weekend. On Fridays he closes his cellar and usually goes for the day to Wadi Falik, Wadi Rubin or Benyamina. The duck is his favourite target. Sometimes he comes back with plenty, sometimes with few, but almost never with nothing. In Rehovot and Benyamina he hunts hares. From the Hulch he brings back ducks. We pointed out the big antlers and asked where they had come from. "They are from my country," he said. "Czechoslovakia. There is everything in my country. Here I can get two or three hares a day. In my country I'd never come back with fewer than 20. Two years ago, however, I shot down 250 ducks in one evening and two morning flights. The morning flight is from six until nine. The ducks come from the fields and stay two or three hours on the water. They eat little fishes, swim around and go back to the bushes. During the heat of the day you can't hunt them because they're in the reeds. At five or six o'clock they come back to the water again and then you can hunt them until it gets dark."

Mr. Adler's hunting equipment includes a duck whistle and three rifles, one double-barrelled and one single, 12 calibre, and a sniper's 22. You are allowed to hunt hare, wild chicken, duck and pigeon in Israel from September to the end of March. In the summer season, which Mr. Adler doesn't take part in, you can hunt pigeon and wild boar. He told us that his heart won't allow him to kill pigeons and he doesn't have a machine gun for wild boar. He rarely eats what he shoots. His wife, as we said, roasts the ducks for their customers who are usually diplomatic corps people and businessmen. Business isn't bad at all. "We have the Turkish Ambassador here today," said Mr. Adler, pointing out a group at one of the tables. His wife emerged from behind the kitchen counter and listened to our conversation. We asked her for the roast duck recipe. She was reluctant to reveal the secret but finally agreed to tell us that she cooks the duck until it's tender, mashes up the liver and the cleaned intestines, adds two or three eggs, stuffs the duck with this and roasts it for about an hour. Very simple. This is then served with baked potatoes and cranberry sauce, if available.

"My second hobby," said Mr. Adler, "is music. I conduct at the Association of Musicians here, usually operettas and light symphonies. When the State was established I conducted the drum squad in the first parade." The waiter, meanwhile, had brought in their guest book and among the hundreds of signatures we found those of Edward G. Robinson, Jack Benny, Paul Muni, Jenny Tourel, Yankeli Saaltschuvs, Larry Adler, Mira Avrech, Henry Morgenthau, Morris Schwartz, Vito Schipa, Andre Kostolanetz, Elizabeth Bergner who wrote "What a place, what a surprise, what a host, what a hostess, what food, what a waitress, thank you thank you thank you," Surkis Mordechai who wrote "Greetings from the head of the Kfar Saba Council," and the writer Yehoshua Bar-Yosef who wrote "We ate a wonderful meal and nice guests."

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Theatre Notes

The Psychology of Guilt

Obel: Man Number 15 by Edward Hull. Directed by A. Hershkowitz. Hebrew by Israel Piness. Settings by Joseph Carl.

Chamber Theatre: The Trouble Makers by George Bellak. Directed by Hy Kalus. Hebrew by Raphael Klise. Settings by Moshe Mokady.

OF recent years the thinking theatre in the United States has been preoccupied with the problems of freedom of thought, especially where it touches upon personal and individual freedom of conscience. This reaction against such phenomena as Senator McCarthy and his use of political power to stifle individual freedom is one of the happier aspects of our vulnerable democracies. If it gives us theatre which is not always at its artistic best, it nevertheless gives us theatre which is alert, and has a decided place in the scheme of things. A few seasons ago, Maxwell Anderson presented the problem in terms of ancient Greece as expressed in the persecution of Socrates. "Barefoot in Athens" was not a successful play, but it made people think. For the past few seasons, Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" has been the subject of much discussion. "The Crucible" takes us back to the witch hunts in early American history, where conscience fought its terrific battle with the devil and emerged victorious. For its presentation of the problem the Chamber Theatre has chosen a much lesser work, which is not so clear-cut in its thinking nor so forceful in its presentation.

"The Trouble Makers" by George Bellak, as given to us under the exceptionally good direction of Hy Kalus, is tense, exciting melodrama which manages to hold the audience's interest through every minute of its action. But it is not a very good play. It tries to convince us that the beating and resulting death of the student Torin Gerrity by some of his drunken contemporaries is based on their hatred of Torin's political and social ideas. It takes a lot of imagination to read into the drunken action of a few hoodlums an attack on freedom of thought and action. The play is based on the reactions of various persons in the aftermath of this cruel and wicked deed. Stanley Carr, the innocent bystander whose awakening conscience makes him fight the vested interests intent upon hushing up the scandal, is the real victim of the misfortune. Like many an innocent man whose actions are examined antagonistically, some of the guilt seems to rub off on him. This is the real problem in the play, but George Bellak seems to skirt the issue and has rather concentrated on building up tense situations.

Life's Actions

Much more interesting and thoughtful handling of a similar problem is presented by Edward Hull in "Man Number 15," currently presented at the Ohel. This play written in England during the 'thirties, applies much more directly to this question of the tainting of the innocent than does Mr. Bellak's play. In the Ohel play, Sir Mack Laughton, who is standing for election, is accused by a London daily of being an imposter and murderer. As the story unfolds in the course of the trial it is made clear how every deed in a man's life can tend to brand him guilty, no matter how little he had to do with the crime of which he is accused.

A. Hershkowitz, who directed the play, concentrated most of the attention upon the theatrical posturings of the opposing barristers in their conduct of the trial. This was a wise move, since Bimha Zehoval was duly impressive and at times amusing as the defendant and Azariah Rappaport, while looking too young for the part, still gave a good performance as the prosecutor. Abraham Ronai as Sir Laughton was only fair in his presentation, while Edna Flieder as his wife, left much to be desired. Some of the lesser parts were well played, particularly those of Yehudah Shehori as Patrick Buckingham and Israel Segal as Dr. Flotdin. The other participants were Daniel Ben Shlomo, Shifra Arnonowitz and Yosef Assa. The Court Room setting of Joseph Carl, which had the witnesses come on stage from the audience, was very effective.

To get back to "The Trouble Makers." Hy Kalus is an entirely new name to me. Rumour has it that he is a protegé of Peter Fry, one of the Chamber Theatre's directors and advisers. Whatever his background, Mr. Kalus is undoubtedly a young man of exceptional talent and ability. He took a group of inexperienced young men and made them behave like real actors, and he handled the veteran actors with skill. It was good to see Itzhak Shilo in a part where he had some scope to show that he is a capable and versatile actor. He gave a convincing performance as Stanley Carr, the young man with an awakening conscience. Zalman Lebuish was very effective as the grandfather with a fighting Irish past. Miriam Bernstein-Cohen, as the mother, acted with restrained emotion free of sentimentality and at the same time full of pathos. Haya Hararit, as Clara Gerrity, gave the best performance she has given to date. Abraham Halfi as Professor Lockwood, Hanan Simtai as Lawrence Sprook and Michael Messinger as Otis Gerrity were well cast in their respective parts. The rest of the cast included Zeev Berlinsky, Ili Gorlitzky, Amos Ariha, Haim Enavi, David Semadar and Eytan Privar. The settings by Moshe Mokady were good.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

'Everest Man' Probably Bear

BY OLAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON, (JANA). — THE "Abominable Snow Man" — the Mysterious unseen animal of the high Himalayas — so-called by the natives, is a four-footed, five-toed creature which weighs from 65 to 90 kilogrammes and lives in groups.

It is the world's largest undiscovered animal. There is a good probability that it is a big bear.

These are some of the conclusions of Dr. Edouard Wyss-Dunant—leader of the Swiss Mt. Everest Expedition of last year, which failed to reach the summit, — which were reported to the Royal Geographic Society. They are based on deductions from the creature's tracks in the snow covering a frozen lake at an altitude of about 15,000 feet.

Human-Like Leaps

Although its tracks are bear-like, the animal apparently has a completely unbearlike ability to leap from rock to rock on migrations from one high Himalayan valley to another. Dr. Wyss-Dunant deduced. The high probability that the animal is of the bear family was recognized when the first footprints were reported by British explorers about five years ago. British scientists have even assigned it a bear species name, *Ursus Arctos Isabellinus*.

It has never been seen by man. The snow prints were first reported as apelike, or even almost human, and led to speculation that some unknown type of big ape might have developed in the high mountains. The lower mountains, just above the timber line, are the home of the so-called "monkey of the snows," a large, grotesque monkey whose footprints are identifiable. It would not have been impossible, however, for still another type to have evolved under the harsh conditions of higher altitudes.

The footprints, the present report says, are undoubtedly those of a large "plantigrade animal" — that is, one that walks on the sole of the foot with the heel touching the ground like a bear or a man. The sole part of the foot alone is from four to five inches long. The stride is about a foot long. The weight is indicated by the depth of the tracks in the snow, compared to those made by men of different weights.

The animal, it is indicated by the report, probably is not a carnivore, since there is little other animal life, even in the high valleys, upon which it could feed. Th high probability of its being a bear is unquestioned, but it obviously is an animal of quite superior intelligence to subsist at such great altitudes and have kept itself hidden from human beings so long.

"TIMES" ON WHEELS

LONDON. — It has been reported that the London "Times" produces its Parliamentary reports via type-setting machinery operated by remote control from a keyboard in the House of Commons. Even more remarkable is the Old Lady of Printing House Square's mobile Printing House. Made up of two trucks of the trailer type, which contain all the necessary equipment for setting, printing and producing an eight-page newspaper about one quarter the page-size of the normal edition at 10,800 copies an hour.

At action stations, the two trucks are parked parallel to, but a little distance away from, each other. The lower sides of the trucks nearest to each other are taken down on hinges to form a floor space. Other parts are detached to support a heavy canvas roof. One truck contains a small hydraulic moulding press and so on. The other contains two type-setting machines, including one which can be set by radio. Electricity comes from a Diesel generator towed by one of the trucks. A crew of six operates the outfit.

Exhibitions in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv

Double Show

THE Artists' House custom of "mixed doubles" works this time most decidedly against the female partner. There couldn't be a more marked contrast between Josef Kossonoghi's smooth elegance and Hanna Weiler-Levy's rough and uncouth treatment. Names removed, one could easily mistake Kossonoghi's work for the water-colours of a highly competent and highly cultured lady, and Weiler-Levy's pictures for the attempts of a young artist to express his reaction to Israel's landscape.

I am unable to decide whether Weiler-Levy can paint or not. I am only sure that she refuses to paint, in the sense of craftsman-like application of colour onto a surface. It is generally agreed that a dirty grey can be produced by the steadfast mixing of any variety of expensive colours, but Weiler-Levy insists on performing this experiment in almost all her paintings. Her foliage and her clouds have the appearance of balled cotton wool. Still, all the time one has the feeling that Weiler-Levy could do far better, were she not lost in the blind alley of some obscure'ism of her own. A number of architectural paintings, balanced in composition and far better in

Weiler-Levy: Two musicians.

colour than her ill-defined landscapes, seem to confirm this assumption.

Josef Kossonoghi's style, on the other hand, is polished to ornamental perfection. His water colours are gracefully decorative simplifications of Israel landscape. There may be a certain element of virtuosity in 'he vistas, fit to grace the walls of neo-Victorian villas, but there is no denying that all of them are lovely to look at. One could imagine that some selected reichsmarg of Kossonoghi's highly formalised art would make an even stronger impression than a large hall filled with the products of his sensitive brush.

Josef Kossonoghi is a fine artist whose work could be a blessing for our busy publishers of gift albums and picture cards, but in comparison with this charming fulfilment, Hanna Weiler-Levy's work has the promise of a foggy morning that may turn into quite a beautiful day.

Retrospective Show

DR. Wilhelm Schocken, a great artist living in Jerusalem in self-chosen retirement, is celebrating his 80th birthday on February 20. Dr. Schocken took his degree in Jena and was a municipal official in Berlin, until he turned to full-time painting in 1906. He became a favourite pupil of Lovis Corinth, whose great and graceful line lives in Schocken's work, which he regularly exhibited at the Secession and the "Kuenstlerbund" in Berlin.

He exhibited only once in Jerusalem in 1940. A retrospective exhibition, to be held in May at the Artists' House, will give a panoramic view of the work of this important and modest artist.

TA.F.M.

(Picture on Page 8)

Abramovic's Colour

IN the current exhibition at the Mikra Studio as in his former shows Pinhas Abramovic is intent on resolving the Israel scene into colour patterns, always, however, keeping it recognizable. He has fine feeling for rich and varied colour harmonies, often obtaining daring effects with brilliant mixtures of purples, reds, blues, and greens and it is to be regretted that this sense of colour is not matched by a similar feeling for formal arrangement. Unfortunately, too often his design lacks definition and tends to be over-complicated and chaotic.

This exhibition contains some of the best works he has executed and in such a painting as "Eastern Symphony" with its lovely colour and a legible and well-balanced design, he shows that he can produce a very satisfactory picture. Very charming in colour with its mixture of blues relieved by a telling use of bright red is the "Boats in a Port" (No. 2). "After Sunrise" a rhythmical design based on a background of buildings with a goat and a pin-headed figure playing the pipes is another very pleasant effort.

Thirty-seven works are on view, including some delicate drawings washed in with colour, which are almost all appealing in colour and which show that the painter is developing in assurance and in the handling of paint.

S.W.

Flywheel Invention Starts Cars

LONDON, (OPNS). — A London engineer has invented a thing called a "Gyrocator" which, by conserving the amount of power required for starting — and wasted in stopping — motor-car engines, may, he claims, reduce automobile fuel consumption by fifty per cent.

To understand how it works one has to consider what happens when braking a car by shifting into lower gear: the car is then driving the engine, and the energy coming from the momentum is used up. The main feature of the Gyrocator is a heavy, 115-kilo flywheel, which is coupled with the drive when slowing down. Instead of driving the engine, the momentum drives the flywheel and the energy is stored up so to speak, in the spinning flywheel.

The energy is stored for so long as one leaves the flywheel spinning. One can leave it all night in the garage, and find it spinning almost as fast the next morning. One can then couple it to the engine, and use its energy to start up the engine.

The secret of the operation, of course, is the ease with which the flywheel will turn, and the power which a 115 kilo wheel can generate when revolving at high speed. The ticking-over of the engine is enough to keep it revolving at maximum speed. So far, apparently, the only objection to this remarkable invention seems to be that it sounds too good to be true. Experimentation proceeds, however, and a small company has already been formed to develop the invention.

Israel's Wish for Arabs

(Continued from page 5)

to develop in them, so far, any sense of having a personal stake in the regime, and there is nothing for which they would be ready to fight.

What happened in the two World Wars provides ample illustration of this. And unless the internal conditions of these countries are so changed as to make their peoples feel that they have a personal stake in their nation's well-being, this inertness is bound to remain the governing factor. Such people can hardly be expected to feel any genuine interest or desire to make sacrifices for democracy. They often do not understand what it means, and they feel no impulse to defend it. The only country in the Middle East which has a direct and vital stake in the defence of democracy and in the preservation of international understanding and co-operation between the nations, is Israel. If her freedom or independence is threatened, from whatever quarter, she will defend them, not as a sovereign political body, but to the last man, as a society in which liberty and democracy are inseparable from territorial integrity and political independence.

We, for our part, are making, and will make, the best contribution we can to maintaining the armistice agreements in full force, pending the achievement of something better — the final settlement for which we all hope. We shall continue, at the same time, to seek means of turning these temporary instruments into a permanent settlement.

We hope and expect that our friends, and all who are interested in the peace and prosperity of the Middle East, will support us in these endeavours...

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE FORCING PRINCIPLE

During the early years of Contract Bridge, it was mandatory for the responding hand to give an immediate force whenever full game seemed assured. The requisite minimum was three honour-tricks. As the bidding methods became streamlined, the requirements for an immediate force were slightly raised, the general texture of the hand becoming the more important factor. More and more emphasis was laid on the fit, and many players nowadays use the immediate force only in those rare cases, when a slam seems to be assured. In the other cases, when the forcing is not used, the respondent must later use violent tactics to create belatedly the forcing situation, and instead of saving a round of bidding he frequently loses two or three rounds of constructive exploring possibilities.

We have a quarrel with this trend, which is made to water down the usefulness of the forcing principle.

S. KQ854
H. KJ933
D. 7
C. A4

W E
S

S. A72
H. A108764
D. A5
C. Q6

The above game cropped up in the recent finals of the Bravi-Benjamini Cup. Only two out of 11 North-South pairs landed in the lay-down grand slam in hearts; the others arrived at six hearts in a very haphazard fashion.

The system used was obviously to blame here. All Norths opened the bidding with one spade, and the vast majority of Souths responded with a mere two hearts. When North next raised to four hearts, it became impossible to explore grand-slam possibilities.

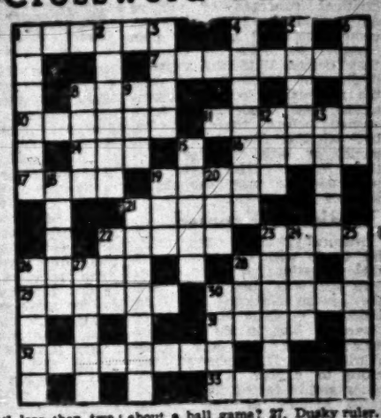
Matters become different when South forces at once with three hearts (satisfied later to raise the expected rebid of three spades to four spades). If the first round force, coupled with the showing of three aces, will not galvanize North into leaping to a grand slam, nothing will.

The protagonists of the "one over one" argued that South's hand is too empty to warrant his assuming the captainship. And here lies their error: the forcing bid does nothing of the sort. It only demarcates the lower limit of the responding hand, leaving it to the following rounds to show its ceiling.

A Pair Tournament was recently contested in Jerusalem. The results were:

Bergel—Tychon!	first prize
Miss Mallin—Sudit	second.
Ben Dror—Levin	third.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. It's in Africa. 7. And this follows "18 Down" in the exhibition. 8. Sound of pussy's motor running? 10. Its own reward. 11. Spirit of a Service Police ceremony. 14. Mouthpiece! 16. Name of a bird to us. 17. Bandits are out with these. 19. One kind of pole. 21. Father makes little difference to Peter. 22. Perhaps Irish material. 25. Went by air. 26. She reminds one of Christmas. 28. Enter into competition. 29. Capable of cultivation in the ale bar. 30. Animals of help when starting a register? 31. He had less than two marks. 32. Horsy dishes? 33. How to get in the wet.

DOWN. — 1. Stones on the pathway. 2. One of the last to see Caesar alive. 3. A cream puff ingredient. 4. He makes evil seem attractive. 5. Over which you may be speeding. 6. May frighten youthful readers. 8. Prowl endlessly. 9. Where a wheel once went? 12. Border of the Crimea? 13. Delicate network. 15. Where guests mean business. 18. Religious table. 19. Little Nathaniel turns brown. 20. A number of white notes. 21. A wicked thing to do at medicine time? 22. Worm on a tennis court? 23. Fruit goes to this character's head. 24. Look for a reel? 25. Used to be her ring. 26. The tricky point about a ball game? 27. Dusky ruler. 28. Numbers have energy. 30. It's a fifty-fifty chance.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4 Raffle(s). 7. Tortoise. 8. Brains. 10. Arabs. 12. Lear (Lear). 14. Data. 15. Hill. 16. Bow. 17. Tram. 19. Elan. 21. The winner. 22. Bren. 24. Tot-e. 26. (oh)Boy. 27. Then. 29. D-ram. 32. Deed. 33. Aerie. 34. Stride. 35. Life-line. 36. Hearts.

DOWN. — 1. Strad. 2. Great (Expectations). 3. Boss. 4. Rebel. 5. Fear. 6. London. 9. Relent. 11. R.A.-y. 12. Bathe. 13. Limited. 15. Haw(thorn). 16. Bar(tender). 18. Rent-ed. 20. Leeds. 21. Try. 22. Non. 23. Bottle. 25. Bud. 28. Heels. 30. Rigid. 31. Meter. 32. Dior. 33. Axes.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.6, 48.9 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 6.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 5.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Humoresque (Dvorak); "Les Sylphides" (Chopin); Piano Concerto No. 1 (Tschaikowsky); "L'Apprenti Sercier" (Dukas). 7.00 Light Music. 7.20 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.35 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Adagio and Rondo for Glassharmonika, Flute, Oboe, Viola and Cello (Mozart); Piano Trio in A minor (Ravel), played by Arthur Rubinstein, Jasha Heifetz and Gregor Piatigorsky; Piano Trio in E minor (Shostakovics), played by Dimitri Shostakovics, David Oistrach and Miles Sadlo; Quintet in E flat major (Beethoven), played by the Wind Quintet of l'Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Francaise 10.30 Songs (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

FIRST PROGRAMME

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Passacaglia for organ (Bach); Scarlattiana Suite (Casella); Rondo Arlechinesco (Busoni); Variations on a Negro Spiritual (Anderson). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Fingal's Cave" (Mendelssohn); Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven). 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Classical Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.45 Opera: Moussorgsky Programme: "Boris Godounov"; "A Night on the Bare Mountain". 6.00 Day Outside. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Hasmadi & Melech Malka. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.34 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.07 Folk Dances. 9.30 Concert: "Poeme" for Violin & Orchestra (Chausson); "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" (Manuel de Falla). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

(458, 205, 31 M.; 655, 1,464 K.)

English: News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. French: 1.55 p.m.

Today: 3.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Professional Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Sabbath Songs. 11.45 "Our House."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Popular Songs. 11.35 "The Week in the Knesset." 11.50 Malaveh Malka. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 229 & 225 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dance. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

R.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (19.62, 24.90, 34.92 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. Parliamentary Review. Contact Programme. International Commentary.

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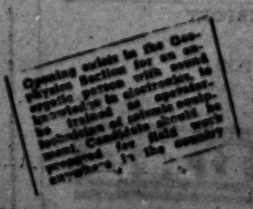

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Positive Tasks for Keren Yeladeinu

Parents' Organization Could Tackle Social Problems

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ALTHOUGH the majority of mission schools do not themselves constitute an organized threat to the essential Jewishness of our State which recent limited investigation in Jaffa has suggested, the upward trend of Jewish enrollments there is disquieting.

A constructive programme for the Keren Yeladeinu, with regard to the Mission schools, was hinted at in past articles. We may review it briefly:

First, the Fund could essay a careful and objective survey of the actual work being done here by Mission schools. Such a survey would eliminate much harmful misinformation.

The Fund might press for some governmental supervision of the Hebrew teaching in Mission schools, and for training in citizenship, since the schools, after all, are Israel educational agencies.

In respect to the religious education of *Jewish* children in the Missions, it might see fit to urge that they be excluded from prayers, Christian festivals and religious instruction.

To halt the spread of Mission education, however, far more comprehensive measures are required. And their formulation demands an understanding of the reasons why parents patronize it despite the stigma attached to it in the public mind.

For after all the trials of the birth of our Jewish State we are often hurt or shocked to learn that some Jewish parents have deliberately turned away from our hard-won Hebrew schools. It is probably these strong, natural feelings which lead to ready acceptance of ill-founded opinions as to malpractices on the part of the Missions.

Despite deficiencies in our own school system, it does not seem likely that the reason for the parents' attitude ultimately lies there. Too often the parents interviewed in Jaffa, for instance, showed no knowledge of, and little interest in the comparative curricula of Mission and Government schools.

Missions a Symptom

As reported, Mission education appears to be competent. But it cannot be compared with an educational system such as ours, which is animated by a very remarkable spirit of enquiry and equality, much as the quality of our schools may vary. This is a point in principle. In practice, Hebrew schools are evidently more suitable for preparing local children for a life here in Israel than foreign schools which the Government does not even supervise.

Our schools require many improvements and modifications. Our State is only five years old. Our unified school system has not passed its first half year. The number of children in our classrooms has more than trebled. And we are never free of "budget headaches." But our direction is clear enough, our aim high, and our corps of teachers devoted. "Keren Yeladeinu" might well press for improved teaching techniques, reduced classes, increased budgets (not reduced ones, as at present tabled in the Knesset) and also for closer and active contact between teachers and parents throughout the country.

I believe the parents' disaffection is based on an unhappy "sense of not belonging" which stems not only from economic difficulties, but from an actual isolation within the nation itself, an isolation of new communities from the motives and sources of inspiration of a people.

The attendance of Jewish children at Christian schools is but one outward symptom of this unhappiness. There are many others: increase in black market activities, grumbling emigration. For various reasons, public apprehension has been fired by the waxing influence of the Mission schools. Concentration on this point, however, *will not eradicate the cause.* It might even aggravate it. Ill-considered methods, such as coercive attempts to "rescue" children from the influence of the Missions, would probably be harmful in the long run.

Rather, "Keren Yeladeinu" should squarely face the unhappiness of these parents. What can be done to make these people feel more at home? Where have we failed in the past? And how can we best succeed in the future?

Instead of going to the newcomers to tell them what they want and need, let us ask them what they want. Let us ask: What is your problem? Whatever it is, it is ours too. What can we do together to overcome these difficulties?

It is not to the parents of children already attending the Mission schools that the Fund should particularly go — parents already hostile, on the defensive and expecting censure. Let the Fund accept the fact that parents are entitled to send their children to whatever school they wish. They are still an insignificant minority. Let positive work be done where it will prove most fruitful.

The questions that need to be asked are neither as sentimental nor as general as would seem at first sight.

For example, a working mother who travels from Jaffa to Ramat Gan to do six hours of housework there every day has an intimate knowledge of her own needs. She has to leave the house at seven. If her husband is employed, the chances are that the children must shift for themselves: get their own breakfast, get themselves to school adequately dressed. If her husband is not working, as likely not, her problems will be different. Then she returns from work at about four o'clock, but her children get home from school at midday. The hiatus is a difficult one, and endangers happy family life.

> **Facts of this sort can dominate a woman's life and render it intolerable, far more than the burden of her own household duties when she returns from a long day's work.**

Work the Answer

This has been presented as the sort of problem a mother might report. It has not been offered as a generality, precisely the mistake which we seek to avoid.

The only way of finding out what is wanted is to go in and ask the people themselves. "Work" is an obvious, broad, overall requirement. But within this pressing economic need remain many problems which can be eased, if not solved.

Who is to ask the questions? Anyone who has a fair intelligence and a good will, a desire to help and a *genuinely open mind,* as well as a readiness to listen rather than to talk. Workers who have worn themselves out struggling to keep families within the bounds of some sort of human existence may lack the spontaneous warmth and enthusiasm which this work needs, as it is envisioned here.

It seems highly possible that the Fund will find that a system of school restaurants and a network of youth clubs are the prime social requirements in areas like Jaffa, Ramle, Acre, and the poorer neighbourhoods of Jerusalem and Haifa. Once people in these neighbourhoods have seen that an active project has been undertaken many will come forward to help — whether it be to clean the kitchen or teach in the youth clubs. These clubs might conceivably form a basis for bridging the widening gap between "old" and "new" citizens.

This is work for so many of us who know ourselves to be privileged, whatever our private headache in regard to the family household budget, and who want to help fellow citizens in greater difficulties.

Visitors' Gallery

Prof. Tirzah Morgan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Photo by Braun

TIRZAH Morgan (at present on loan fr the Ministry of Health through Point Four of the United States Operations Mission to Israel), describes herself as a "Californian sabra"; and certainly she has preserved the warm, natural friendliness and ease of manner associated with native Californians, through years of experience in many parts of the United States and of England, where she served during World War II as a specialist psychiatric nurse.

For the past six years, Miss Morgan had acted as Professor in Nursing Education at the University of Washington, Seattle, where about 700 students study nursing.

Her interest in Israel ("a country consciously attempting a daring cultural fusion of peoples in an incomparably short space of time") drew her to the Operations Mission. At the recruitment centre, she found that there was indeed work for her here. (The Mental Health Division of our Ministry of Health had but lately applied for a Nursing Educator through the U.S.O.M.)

Mental Health

Mental Health is a field of medicine in which Miss Morgan has specialised, in both its preventive and curative aspects. She sees it (as do most modern health workers) as the basis of all really effective care of the sick, as well as the foundation of much positive health work.

> "I hold this view because evidence points increasingly to the fact that nursing depends on the relationship between the patient and the nurse, especially in psychiatric nursing, where so much of the actual cure and rehabilitation is effected through this very relationship."

Miss Morgan has had unique opportunities for study and work in this sphere, having worked as psychiatric nurse in such famous psychiatric centres as the pioneering Menninger Foundation Clinic in Topeka, with Drs. Karl and William Menninger, as well as with Dr. Kallinowsky in New York and Dr. Adolph Mayer in Baltimore.

She stresses that exploration of patient-nurse relationships invariably leads not only to improved care but also to a better understanding by the nurse of her own needs and personal problems. For instance, a preoccupation with order and cleanliness may interfere with a nurse's ability to sense a patient's anxiety. On the other hand, a nurse who is overanxious about the outcome of particular treatments may communicate her worry to him with detrimental effect. Nurses also need to overcome any differences in outlook between themselves and their patients, as each nurse naturally sees her patient in the light of her own culture and her own family background. Of course, this is particularly important in countries of heterogeneous population such as ours.

In short, adequate nursing education should lead to a constant and dynamic enrichment of the nurse's personality. A good nurse becomes increasingly tolerant, human and approachable, yet at the same time more and more successfully objective in her assessment of human situations.

Seminar for Nurses

Education conceived dynamically in this way is always an exciting experience, both to pupil and teacher. So the first Seminar in Psychiatric Nursing, for Qualified Nurses which Miss Morgan came here to help establish, will probably prove a milestone in local nursing education. Twenty four qualified nurses from the fields of psychiatric, public health and general nursing, will take part in the discussions. The Seminar will open in the Middle of March and will end at the beginning of October.

Miss Morgan also hopes to assist in the development and expansion of the three existing programmes for practical psychiatric nurses; to help our nursing education leaders develop programmes for basic student nurses, particularly in the field of clinical psychology; to give assistance to any practical or qualified group of nurses who may wish for it. (Arrangements are made through the Ministry of Health).

Miss Morgan is finding her work here satisfying and the workers most receptive. She says:

"I have been impressed by the fine quality of psychiatric nursing care here. The policy which has guided the establishment of psychiatric nursing and mental health programmes has been essentially dynamic and constructive. The nursing personnel in your government mental hospitals display a warmth and positive feeling towards their patients which would be exceptional anywhere."

She herself will play a large part in overcoming that unfortunate lack of trained personnel which has limited the development of our facilities in this important area of public health.

FIVE FAMILIES (concluded)

Social Welfare Case: Income IL.39

DARK-skinned, slightly built Kurjia is from Iraq and was married to a well-to-do merchant dealing in rice and textiles. In 1947, following anti-Jewish riots, the family with their six children immigrated to Teheran, where her husband established himself in his old business. A year later, he went back to Iraq "on business" and was never heard of again. Kurjia's repeated enquiries elicited only the reply that he had been imprisoned for "illicit transactions", and presumably killed.

Highly-strung Kurjia, left destitute with her six children, broke down and became deranged. Riots (this time not anti-Jewish) broke out in Teheran too. The children, uncared for, were running wild and Juliet, aged 12, also became mentally unbalanced. Immigration to Israel in 1948 — in the surge of the Ingathering of the Exiles — seemed the only hope for the future.

Kurjia gladly entrusted three of her six children to the care of Youth Aliya, keeping with her and Juliet the two youngest boys, aged two and a half and four.

A few months later, the family was reunited in Israel in the Shaar Ha-Aliya camp. The eldest boy, David, aged 13, was sent to a kibbutz school, from which he has now been graduated into the Army. Zmira and Ora were taken into a Youth Aliya institution, where Zmira, now aged 16, is a *madricha.* Juliet and the two little ones remained with their mother.

In 1949 Kurjia was given housing near Petah Tikva: one normal sized room in a uniform, white, prefabricated cottage (consisting of eight such rooms, each allotted to a family and each with its own shower, lavatory and small entrance hall which also serves as kitchen).

Though Kurjia was happy to get into her new home, 1949 was a very hard year for her. She went out to work as a domestic help, but due to the fact that she could only speak Arabic, and her irregular attendance at work — because of constant worry for the little ones left in the care of Juliet — she was never able to secure a well-paid job.

Children in Home

Eventually, Kurjia broke down again and was sent to hospital for several months. The Social Welfare Department then began to investigate this unfortunate family. Juliet was sent to a mental home, and Na'im the second youngest was placed in a school for backward children. The baby was also cared for temporarily.

When Kurjia left the hospital she was declared unfit for heavy work. The Social Welfare Department allocated her a monthly subsidy of IL.18, and reduced her rent from IL.11 (this included IL.5 for municipal taxes, which she no longer has to pay) to IL.3 per month.

In addition to her room she had been allotted a small 14 sq.m. patch of ground, on which she tries to grow vegetables. To make it fully productive she has to spend IL.15 twice a year on a special labourer who works on it intensively for two days, bringing with him manure and seeds.

> **An analysis of the budgets of these families, drawn at random from different classes and wage levels in Tel Aviv, will be summed up in a special article on this page next Friday.**

Kurjia has tried hard to learn Hebrew and even enrolled in evening classes, but because of constant worry and anxiety, she has never managed to progress. As a result, she still cannot get a well-paid job, especially as her physical weakness prevents her from tackling hard work. So she earns IL.16 per month as a domestic help, working for four hours twice a week, and also helps occasionally in a Petah Tikva laundry, earning about IL.5 per month. Her income thus amounts to IL.39 per month, while her monthly expenditure is as follows:

Rent	IL.3
Electricity	2.500
Milk	4
Kerosene for cooking	4
Bread	6
Groceries and greengroceries	33
Cigarettes (Kurjia is a heavy smoker)	—
Special rations for the sick	—
4 kg of chicken per week	5
3 eggs per week	3
butter	1.500
	82.750

To supplement the difference between her income and expenditure, Kurjia had to sell her gr[illegible] jewelry bit by bit. It was difficult for her to part with it, as in addition to its sentimental value, it represented to her the outward mark of respectability and social status. She also had to dip into, and finally exhaust, her meagre savings.

But Kurjia is not downcast, and a smile often breaks out on her hawk-like, drawn features. Her biggest problem, Juliet, is now under care; Na'im, the backward boy, is doing well under the guidance of a kind teacher. The two elder girls are well looked after in their institution, and the baby is attending a local school. There is hope that through the intervention of her employer, David, the soldier-son may be allowed to live at home while completing his term of service, and — who knows — even succeed in getting an Army subsidy of IL.12 per month for his family. Kurjia smiled when asked if she would like to go back to Iraq or to Teheran.

"No, Gveret," she replied, "this is the right place for the children."

NADIA LOURIE

Hormone Creams for Wrinkles

You have recommended face creams containing lanolin in your column. What do you think of the hormone creams which are so widely advertised at present? Is it true that they can have a rejuvenating effect?

M. ELISHA, Tel Aviv

THE word "hormone" is derived from ancient Greek, from a word which meant "to set in motion."

The medical writings of the ancient Greeks show that they knew that the body's physical condition was profoundly affected by secretions produced in different organs. They also knew that for good health a fine balance of hormones was required. But it is only in the last 50 years that research has really made strides in charting the various functions of these secretions.

We know now that hormones are produced by several glands in our body and that they play a very important part in regulating our well-being, influencing our growth and body energy, increasing our resistance to disease, and much besides. The condition of our skin is also dependent on the balance and healthy functioning of these hormone-producing glands; for the cells of the skin continually "die" and "renew" themselves.

After the age of 40, the secretion of hormones seems to diminish with every passing year.

Scientists (our own Professor Zondek among them) have proved that we can absorb hormones through the skin. In fact, it seems that it is more effective to supply the skin with hormones through the application of creams, than to give the same quantity orally or by injection. That is, the use of a hormone-cream can help to keep the skin biologically young as long as possible.

Many expensive face creams do not contain these hormones. These may act positively, the way the lanolin creams do, but do not have the same effect as a hormone cream.

A hormone cream cannot remove already existing lines and wrinkles, but may make them fainter and delay their development.

LIBBI BIBINGER

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To protect the fuzzy surface of brushed-knit sleepwear during laundering, turn each garment inside out before it goes into the soapsuds.

Boil is a garment's worst enemy. All knits, but especially woollens, should be washed before they get heavily soiled. When dirt, and perspiration become embedded in the yarn, they are difficult to remove. Left in, they are destructive.

Egg stains usually can be removed by scraping off the excess, soaking the soiled part in cold water, then washing in warm soapsuds.

Let a cake cool before it's cut. Cooling helps to "set" the cake. For proper cooling, air should circulate all around the pan. This prevents steaming the delicate crust.

Plan for a Buffet Supper

By Deborah Emmet Wigoder

THE general complaint from the men of the land is that too often the buffet-supper is cold! They may have their main meal at midday, but they still want a warming welcome at night. Steaks, chops and roasts being out of the reach of most of us—here's a humble but taste-satisfying buffet-supper suggestion.

Menu for 16—

Tomato juice seasoned with lemon juice and salt

Salad filled grapefruit halves
Golden brown fish croquettes
Baked noodle strings with tomato and cheese
Pickles, green and black olives

CANDIED-APPLE-ON-THE-STICK CAKE: The set of your table is as important as the menu, while candles add considerable charm to eating (and are very practical when the lights fail). Cimfetti is available now and makes a colourful touch to a white cloth. Wind it around the candlesticks and stretch it out for that touch of gaiety. The dessert is so pretty when finished that it can be the centre-piece — or make a nice mixed bouquet of wild mountain poppies and fruit blossoms. A huge branch of almond blossoms will bring the "promised kiss of Spring" into your house (and probably an angry representative of the Afforestation Department as well).

The cake comes first in the making because it is better done the day before: Make two cakes (either in four 8 in. cake tins or in 2 wonderpots) according to your favourite white cake recipe, adding 1 cup of mixed candied fruit. When cool, slice in halves, put them together again with an orange-cream filling: Mix together 1/2 cup of sugar, 6 tbs. of flour, salt, 2/3 cup of orange juice, 3 tbs. of lemon juice, 2 tbs. of grated orange rind and 1 beaten egg. Cook mixture in a double-boiler over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Cool. Add 1 cup of sweet (or sweetened sour) cream (which has been strained through a cloth and whipped). Mix well.

Set the four-layer cake in the refrigerator or cool spot overnight. Before your guests arrive cover the cake with 2 cups whipped stiff of sweetened sour cream with vanilla. Decorate the cake with 8 or 16 Candied-apples-on-sticks. (The children know where to buy them.)

GRAPEFRUIT SALAD: Cut 8 grapefruits in half. Cut out the sections carefully. Clean the inside well with a knife. Mix the sections with scissor-sliced lettuce leaves, adding a tablespoon of sugar, a dash of lemon squash and a tablespoon of sherry wine or tokay wine. Return the salad greens and fruit to the grapefruit shells.

BAKED NOODLE STRINGS WITH TOMATO and CHEESE: Boil a kilogram of the thinnest noodles (if you can't buy them in your regular grocery, the markets of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem sell them), in plenty of salted water. Don't overcook. Remove and rinse well, drain in a colander. Grease a large baking dish well. Add a tin of Tomato Juice (2½ cups), one tbs. of Vitam, salt and pepper to taste, one tbs. of mustard. Dot the noodle strings with margarine, add the tomato mixture, mix well, cover the top with a cup of grated cheese. Bake in a moderate over for 30 minutes.

GOLDEN BROWN FISH CROQUETTES: Boil gently a kilogram of fish (whatever is available, mackerel, cod, sole or fillet). Make a thick sauce by using 6 tbs. of margarine, 6 tbs. of flour and 2 cups of milk. Season with salt and pepper, 1 tsp. of mustard, 1 onion, finely minced and 2 chopped garlic cloves. Add the fish which has been carefully examined for stray bones, 1 tbs. of a white wine and a dash of paprika. Mix well and chill thoroughly (all this can be done the day before, as in the case of the cake). Shape the fish mixture into medium-sized balls making about 48. Roll in matzo meal, then in a slightly beaten egg, to which has been added a small amount of milk; roll again in the matzo meal. Fry in deep fat — a few at a time, until golden brown. Keep in a warm place, serve hot in an attractive dish, decorated with parsley sprigs.

Coffee, Turkish style, will complete the buffet supper nicely.

gardening notes

PRUNING promotes the production of flowers and keeps the plant in the desired shape. Commercial rose growers prune their roses every year. The rules differ with the variety.

While roses in the ornamental garden generally also require pruning, here we cannot follow exactly the pruning rules of the flower grower. For example, if roses are planted as bedding in the centre of the garden they should always be kept low, that is, not more than 60-70 cm. high, but if they stand single or in groups in a border near the wall of the house or the fence, we sometimes let them grow to 1.50m. and higher, and this does not disturb the aesthetic appearance of the garden.

Pruning of garden roses should be carried out only by a skilled professional gardener or by an experienced amateur familiar with the general practice of pruning. Roses can flourish years without pruning and if you are not sure that you know how to prune it is best to leave the flowers unpruned for the time being.

Here we deal only with the pruning of the common bush roses *(vradim sihiim)* and polyanthas, and the pruning of standards *(vradim al gem)*. Generally climbers *(vradim metapsim)* need less pruning or no pruning at all.

Pruning usually is done between December and February.

PRUNING TOOLS: We need good sharp pruning shears *(masmera)* for branches less than 2 cm. thick. For thicker branches we use a special pruning saw *(masor ganaim)*. Both are now "made in Israel" and are of good quality

Pruning Principles

1. Prune sparingly until roses are a year or two old and well developed.
2. The pruning itself includes different operations, the cutting out *(gizum)* and the cutting back *(gimum)*.
3. Cutting out *(gizum)*, means the complete removal of a shoot, which is cut clean to its base. This is done with all dead wood, stubs and suckers. Dead wood is easily distinguished by its dry and shrivelled bark and the brown colour of all the inner wood. If you are not sure whether a branch is really dead, cut a small piece of it in order to observe the colour of the inner tissues. Suckers *(surim)* are the shoots which grow from the wild rose, the stock *(kane)* upon which the rose is budded (or grafted). The leaves of the suckers are smaller than the true rose and have more and smaller leaflets *(alalim)*. In addition we also cut out shoots that cross and crowd each other.
4. Cutting back, *(gimum)* means the shortening of the remaining shoots. This shortening is always done above a bud *(gaia)* and as a result of this process, the bud develops into a new shoot, which will bear the flowers of the coming season.

Generally, last year's shoots are cut back to 2-5 buds. The cut is made just above an outward pointing bud, so that the shoot will also grow outwards. This is to ensure the development of a rose without overcrowding of branches in the middle of the bush.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

עזר עברי לירושלים

(ahe-root) service	שרות
(1)	שרי, שרים
(no-saff) has been added	נוסף
(2)	נוספת, נוספות
(na-da-as) entitle	מגיע
(shag-rus-root) embassy	שגרירות
(l'ta-pel) to deal with	לטפל
(hi-louf) exchange	חליף
(y'lued) native of	יליד
(ho-rosm) parents	הורים
(mar-tza, mar-tza) lecturer (m.f.)	מרצה, מרצה
(3)	מקצוע
(z'khoot) privilege right	זכות
(ez-ra-hoo) civic, civil	אזרחי

(1) (sik-hooy, sik-hooy-yeem) prospect(s)
(2) (nisa-pah, nisa-pa-hat) attache (m.f.)
(3) (mik-tza-a) profession, field of study

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A GREAT SWISS EDUCATOR

By DOV VARDI

HISHNAT PESTALOZZI. (The Teachings of Pestalozzi). Introduction by A. A. Simon. Sources transl. by H. Isak.—Mosad Bialik. 264+418 pp.

Educational theories and practice may be born and discarded, political and social systems may run forward or backward, but for every social order which attends to its education in a serious way, Pestalozzi will always be one of the patriarchal giants. His very name glows like a beacon of educational passion, evokes a great symbol of love for the child, the orphan and the poor.

Prof. A.A. Simon's volume is of such superb calibre, and constitutes such a model of printing form, that Mosad Bialik can set it down as one of its major productions. Without reservation it can serve as a splendid example for what has become an urgent necessity in deepening of our education: an interpretative Hebrew library of the great educators of modern times.

Assembled here is a veritable miniature Pestalozzianeum. He who enters its halls will find himself at once in direct contact with one of the world's greatest teachers. By virtue of this mosaic of sources drawn so capably from the 13-volume definitive edition of Pestalozzi (three volumes still unpublished) and four volumes of the educator's letters, Prof. Simon is able to present a greater, broader Pestalozzi than is generally known.

A Social Fighter

Thus, "Father Pestalozzi" emerges in the fullness of his personality, freed from the didactic sheaths in which official text-books enwrap him. Here is a political and social fighter, a daring thinker and man of faith, a teacher and philosopher for whom practically no aspect of human society was to be overlooked in his struggle to realize his ideals. Indeed, if his life and ideas have a meaning for us of a later generation, it is that teachers must be part of the social structure, a revolutionary part, in the sense that a teacher, as long as there is backwardness and inequality, can never remain an advocate of the *status quo*.

Coming after Rousseau who was the deeper thinker, and living at a time when the French materialists were inspiring the restless youth of Europe insofar as such "underground" literature from France was available, Pestalozzi was one of Zurich's leading young radicals. However, in time, his philosophy came to be governed by more and more idealistic conceptions. Thus he visualised the development of man through three stages: animal, social and moral, but he was certainly unhistorical "unevolutionary," when he explained the reason for servitude as "a desire to serve" inherent in human nature. The main precept in his education of the poor was for them "to learn to be poor" so that they be strong. Yet, he criticised his own generation for being too covetous of wealth—he himself was almost always in poverty—since wealth implied a moral burden for its owner. "A man's will makes him free or enslaves him," — this was his understanding of what made a human being immoral.

Undogmatic Faith

Pestalozzi believed and did not believe. This too was part of the contradictions in his philosophy of life. His Christianity was almost "Jewish," as Prof. Simon suggests in his introduction. It was not dogmatic. He was anathemised by the official Church. For him, God the Father was the Teacher-Father. To be a Christian was to achieve an inner refinement of the soul, but "I believe most of mankind is not capable, by its very nature, of such achievement." In contrast, Nature supplied every human being with pearls of goodness; the task of education was to reveal them.

However, it is not as a philosopher that Pestalozzi is remembered, but as the builder of Neuhauf, Burgdorf, and Iverdon. It is the man who never knew defeat, although he was always failing, who is immortal.

One of the attributes of teachers is the ability to penetrate the minds of their predecessors up to the point where their personalities come close to coalescence. Prof. Simon, one feels, could not have chosen a happier theme, nor one closer to himself, than that of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. There is a thread of religious radicalism which binds them both.

Prof. Simon's especial contribution to the study of Pestalozzi concludes with an appeal for the application of that teacher's principles to the educational needs of Israel: "At this hour, when we are burdened by the 'super-huge' task of fusing the various immigrations on the one hand and, on the other, correlating the Arab minority with our own system of living, we need the spirit of Pestalozzi probably more than any other people in the world."

WILHELM SCHOCKEN: Rebecca at the Well (see note on page 9).

Selected New Fiction

TIME AND TIME AGAIN. By James Hilton. — Atlantic — Little & Brown, Boston. 306 pp. $3.75.

James Hilton is an excellent craftsman and some of his earlier books were very good. In the one before us he again proves himself a clever story-teller, a portrayer of real people who develop their characters under his sure touch; and a fastidious stylist.

The novel begins heavily and slowly, but once Mr. Hilton gets under way, we find a certain fascinating warmth in it. He so evidently has an affection for his characters, and we are made to feel this warm liking ourselves. That is more than can be said of most English novels today, which seem all exhaustion and frustration. The other side of the medal, of course, is the lack of relief — the story is all good, solid, likable mediocrity, no black sheep, no shocking events beyond what happened in the Blitz. Surely not even among the upper middle class of Britain can things always take such a gentlemanly, such a foreseen course.

Charles Anderson, born with the century, is a diplomat of the drily witty type, yet significantly called "Stuffy" by his young colleagues. He had a scarring experience as an undergraduate: having fallen in love with a charming, kind-hearted little cockney who had made herself out 18, while she was actually under 16. After he is rudely torn from her by his overbearing old father, and while he is faithfully waiting for her, she makes a more suitable match. Many years later he marries a woman older than himself, but pretty, well-to-do, efficient, an excellent diplomat's wife. She is killed in the Blitz, while their only boy is in America with relatives. Charles sees little of him and is always hoping for the day when he may become friends with him.

The book opens with a reunion of father and son in Paris, and ends with Charles' marriage to his son's soon-forgotten first love. The parallel of father and son is lightly pointed. World affairs play their part, and there are some good scenes, notably when Charles' Russian antagonist at a conference on the point of being liquidated decides to throw himself into the arms of the British.

A pleasant and readable book, not subtle but very English.

FLAME FOR DOUBTING THOMAS. By Richard Llewellyn.—Macmillan, New York. 385 pp. $4.—

When the author of "How Green Was My Valley" writes a new novel, it should not be passed over in silence. Mr. Llewellyn is not a book-a-year man. Since that great success in 1938 this is only his third book. It has an unusual American background, and it must have cost the Welshman much hard work, not to say research.

Much as we wanted to, we could not like it. It attempts too much and fails in everything. It has an impossible plot, almost impossibly good-hearted and morally quite irresponsible people, a crowd of them, and he makes them speak a language that may be authentic, but is largely incomprehensible in great part. And the author himself, in the laudable attempt to avoid clichés, employs an affected jargon which not even the Oxford Dictionary can fully elucidate.

The story is of an amusement pier in southern California, where for no good reason an ex-history professor opens a booth. He seems to have IT, for the most attractive girls sleep with him, all except his true love, a prissy judge's far from prissy daughter. For good measure, there is also a group of gangsters who are in the end eaten by octopuses.

PAULA ARNOLD

Archaeology and History

ISRAEL EXPLORATION JOURNAL, Vol. 3. Jerusalem, 1953. 272 pp., XVI plates; maps and illustrations.

Ever since the Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society ceased publication, the need was keenly felt for a journal in the English language which would make the progress of research in Israel available to world scholarship. To meet this need, the late Prof. A. Reifenberg inaugurated the Israel Exploration Journal and singlehandedly edited the first number in December 1950. The quarterly journal has since appeared regularly and reaches many countries. (It is reported that a copy was seen in Damascus. The present editors are M. Avi-Yonah and D.H.K. Amiran, both of the Hebrew University.

The latest volume covers a wide range of subjects dealing with the history, archaeology, geography and geology of the country. The original contributions are of outstanding quality, but space forbids reviewing them all. Of special interest is Dr. N. Avigad's article on the "Epitaph of a Royal Steward." The epitaph is the first known text of a Hebrew sepulchral inscription from the pre-Exilic period. One of Hezekiah's ministers (probably Shebna, mentioned in Isaiah XXII, 15-16) had hewed a tomb for himself in the midst of a necropolis where persons of rank were laid to rest. The inscription warns future robbers that "there is no silver and gold here" and informs the world that Shebna's bones and "the bones of his slave wife with him" are in the tomb.

Mr. Y. Karmon discusses the "Settlement of the Huleh Valley" in the last 100 years and points out that in the beginning of the 19th century there was no permanent settlement in the Huleh area. The first attempts to establish villages took place in the middle of last century by outcasts and deserters who had no other way of life than to go into the despised swamps, the only place where they could get land. However, the people did not survive, the malaria and child mortality was in many villages 1/0 per cent.

The Dead Sea Scrolls have also been discussed in the Journal. Mr. D. Flusser's "The Apocryphal Book of Ascensio Isaiae and the Dead Sea Sect" is a valuable addition to the rapidly increasing literature concerning the Scrolls. The author aims to prove that this book is part of the literature of "the Dead Sea Sect." The article deserves the attention of all students of the Scrolls.

The Journal is printed in Jerusalem at the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing and is a tribute to the excellence of the school. There are very few misprints, and the typographical layout and the reproduction of the illustrative material does not fall short of similar publications of international standard.

A. BIRAN

PERIODICALS

"HAMINHAL." Quarterly for Public Administration Officers. Published by the Institute of Public Administration in Israel.

Number 16 (Winter 1953/54) contains, among others, articles by the editor, Mr. Edwin Samuel, on the origins of the office of the Prime Minister; by Miss Gila Uriel, on staff problems in local government; and by Mr. E.S. Hoofien, on the management of the Bank Leumi. Other contributions deal with the Archives Law, training methods in Canada, and the social services administration in England.

The Index for 1953 gives an impressive list of subjects dealt with in previous numbers.

EXCHANGE
Your Israel Stamps
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Send to: Kahanov, box 56, Homecrest Sta., Brooklyn 29, N. Y., U.S.A.

RISE OF A REVOLUTIONARY

THE PROPHET ARMED—TROTSKY: 1879/1921. By I. Deutscher. Vol. I pp. VIII & 522. Geoffrey Cumberlege at the OUP. 30s. — Oxford University Press.

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

The Russian Revolution has been the dominant event of our time, and its protagonists continue to bestride the narrow world of biography and historiography like so many colossi. Outstanding in their own day, they loom even larger now that the fires, and the illusions, of the October insurrection have grown cold. Except for Churchill, no living figure of the contemporary world can match their appeal to the imagination; and Churchill, by age, temperament, and political fortune, belongs to their epoch rather than to ours. They are of the late 19th century; and that century came to fulfilment in the 1914-18 cataclysm. Of the men who were flung up by that explosion, no one embodied the era better than Trotsky, and no one did more to end it.

Mr. Deutscher has written the first volume of what promises to be a notable biography. It is, of necessity, a sequel to his life of Stalin, and a precursor of his promised work on Lenin. When completed, the trilogy should form a remarkable achievement for one who is not a professional historian.

The present volume is at least equal in interest to its predecessor, and in some respects superior to it — there is, for example, less unchecked speculation about the hero's mental processes. The narrative is as skilful as in the earlier work, and the handling of the material less open to expert criticism. Mr. Deutscher has had access to the unpublished Trotsky archives at Harvard, and he has made abundant use of Trotsky's writings, notably his autobiography.

Light and Shade

There are, it must be admitted, moments when, in reading this competent but somewhat pedestrian account of the great events of 1905 and 1917, one sighs for the original; but this is unfair. Trotsky put more drama into his brilliant semi-historical, semi-autobiographical writings, but (not unlike Churchill in this respect too) he also distorted the perspective. His biographer has the advantage of viewing the picture as a whole, and though somewhat inclined to hero-worship he is careful not to let sentiment interfere with reality. We are shown the fallen angel's darker side — his arrogance, his self-centredness, his ruthlessness — as well as his more splendid traits. If there are limits to the narrator's objectivity they are a matter of *Weltanschauung*, not of conscious partiality.

The story has been told before, but never so fully, though Mr. Bertram Wolfe has given a brilliant summary of the Lenin Trotsky-Stalin relationship in his *Three Who Made a Revolution* — a work for some reason little known outside America. His account — unsurpassed in some ways — unfortunately ends in 1914. Mr. Deutscher carries the story on to 1921, the year of the Kronstadt rebellion, which was also the year of Trotsky's first serious clash with the majority of his own followers.

For the greater part of the way we are taken over ground already covered in Trotsky's writings, but with a new distribution of light and shade. Mr. Deutscher admires his hero, and even dwells a little too lovingly over his literary and rhetorical outpourings — those splendid, romantic and, for all their fierce diatribes, touchingly naive expressions of faith in Humanity and Progress with which the expiring 19th century greeted the new dawn. But he is not uncritical and in any case too good a Leninist to overlook Lenin's more central role in the drama. Nor is he unfair to Stalin who once or twice flits shadow-like across the crowded scene.

TROTSKY

fined it, and used it to buttress his own conviction that the coming upheaval in Russia could not, and would not, remain a purely national affair.

The genesis of this belief is interesting: Parvus who, like Rosa Luxembourg, had an inkling of what the new century held in store for the world, was convinced that the European nation-state had become too small for all the productive (and destructive) energies unleashed by modern technology, and predicted that the coming age would be one not only of revolutions but of great wars, which together would bring an end to the nation-state and compel Europe to federate. In 1904 this sounded fanciful to most Socialists, but Trotsky was impressed and ever after remained faithful to the belief that a revolution in Russia would set off a world-wide chain reaction. Partly because of what Parvus and Rosa Luxembourg had taught him about Europe, his writings during the first world war make more interesting reading than Lenin's.

Looking Eastward

Dictatorship was a more immediate issue, and here Trotsky wavered. In 1903-4 he sided with the Mensheviks against Lenin, and in a savage pamphlet denounced the Bolshevik leader as a Russian Robespierre and the exponent of "Jacobin" concepts which would result in personal dictatorship and the ultimate ruin of the revolution — a pretty accurate forecast. But in 1917 he was Lenin's chief lieutenant, and by 1921 he was claiming for the Communist Party (as it had then become) the right to act dictatorially in the long-range interests of the revolution and, of course, of the working-class, which by then was hostile to the dictatorship.

The issue came to a head in 1920/21, after the civil war and after the failure of revolution in Germany. What was to become of the Soviet regime, now that Russia had to be governed dictatorially and in isolation from the West? The "permanent revolution" might take a long time to work itself out. In 1918 even Trotsky thought it would come first in Asia: in a secret memorandum to the Politburo he argued that the road to India might prove shorter than that to Hungary, and pleaded for the construction of an industrial base in the Urals!

What was to happen to Russia in the meantime? "Socialism in one country" had not yet been thought of, but Trotsky had a solution ready. He was then at the height of his power and prestige, famous as the organiser of victory and the tribune of world revolution, Carnot and Danton in one. If ever he had a chance to wrest the succession from his rivals, it was then. Yet the attempt came to nothing.

Consequences of Choice

Trotsky's proposals shocked the Party and rallied all its factions against him. Briefly, they came to this: since economic collapse was at hand, a choice imposed itself between a partial return to a free market economy and the permanent establishment of a Spartan regime of planning. And since the Party refused to admit the former solution — his own proposals to this effect had just been rejected — he characteristically determined that it should take the full consequences of its choice. These consequences, in his view, implied universal compulsory direction of labour under *military* control, and concentration camps for slackers. And to show that he was in earnest he publicly acclaimed forced labour as the necessary basis of a planned economy, and even as the mode of production most suited to a Socialist society.

In 1920 this was too much for the Communist Party. The storm which broke over his head effectively ended his chances of capturing the succession, and when in February 1921 the revolt of the Navy at Kronstadt placed the whole regime in mortal peril, Lenin took the opportunity to sound the retreat from "war communism." It was a decade before Stalin found the courage to carry Trotsky's 1920 programme into effect. By then Lenin was dead, and Trotsky himself in exile.

Belief in Liberal Values

The episode has naturally found little room in Trotsky's later writings or in those of his admirers. It was scarcely consistent with the romantic image of the great libertarian driven into exile by a despotic regime. And yet the image was not wholly false. For all his ruthlessness and the totalitarian streak in his thinking, Trotsky never lost his respect for the liberal values he had imbibed as a schoolboy. He sincerely believed in intellectual freedom, and was utopian enough to think that it was compatible with the grim Sparta of his 1920 blueprint. And thus he prepared his own downfall. He was also too proud, too self-centred, and too contemptuous of others, to manoeuvre successfully against the man from Georgia. In the struggle for the succession after Lenin's death he never stood a chance, though in 1924/5 he had only to lift a finger to become military dictator. But that belongs to Mr. Deutscher's second volume.

The final impression left by this sober and conscientious study of the October Revolution's hero is that the story could have had only one ending: that which Stalin gave to it. For the alternative would have involved dismantling the dictatorship, and in the circumstances that was the least likely solution. Lenin had an inkling of what was coming and tried to guard against it; but his efforts were futile and he died just in time to save his glory. By then the issue had briefly been posed and dropped. In the 'thirties Stalin with some assistance from Hitler, was to make it the central problem of our age. It has survived to plague his successors.

Round The Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Is it a matter of deliberate design or simple coincidence?

According to Yoachim Anderman (1880-1946) in his "Hamispar U'ksamav Betevel Um'loa" (The Number and Its Magic the World Over, Rubin Mass, 1952), the number seven is one of the most significant and its specific functions rooted in the world of the ancients, having been preserved as such in modern life as well as in the three great religions. To mention only a few we might note that there are seven days in a week, seven years make up a cycle, while 49, a multiple of seven, marks the jubilee. In the sphere of light there are exactly seven colours; in music, there are seven whole tones in the scale.

In Egypt, there were seven years of plenty and seven of famine; the Hebrews, led by the priests, marched around the city of Jericho seven times and the priests carried seven trumpets. The very first sentence in Genesis contains seven words and the number of letters in the sentence amount to 28 (4×7). Seven then, indicates the idea of completeness, and the late M.D. Cassuto, who goes into the matter quite thoroughly in his scientific commentary on "MeAdam ad Noah" (From Adam to Noah, the Hebrew University, 1953) insists that there is no fortuitousness here.

In 1926, T.E. Lawrence published his now questioned story of the Arab Revolt and called it "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" (a title taken from the Book of Proverbs) and about two decades later, Jon Kimche his "Seven Fallen Pillars," a Study of The Middle East, 1945-1952. A fortnight or so ago, I had occasion to refer to Auerbach's "Seven Pillars of Jewish Thought," which now brings me to Eliezer Steinman's "Sefer Be'er Hahassidut" (The Well of a Hassidism, Knesset, IL.3.900) a volume dealing with the life and teachings of the great spiritual luminaries of the Hassidic world. Here too the seven pillars turn up, each of them personifying the spiritual attribute represented by the *Rebbe*. There is Rabbi Pinnas of Koricz — Pillar of Truth; The Grandfather of Shpola — Pillar of Imagination; Rabbi Barukh of Medziboz — Pillar of Distinctive Lineage; Rabbi Nahman of Barzilav — Pillar of Enthusiasm; Rabbi Yisrael of Rizhin—Pillar of Grace; Rabbi Menahem Mendel of Kutzk—Pillar of Sorrow; and Rabbi Zeev Wolf of Starikov — Pillar of Profound and Direct Thought. Steinman takes his reader on a delightful stroll through the "Orchard of Hassidism," while Rabbi A.Y. Bromberg helps us acquire additional information on "Rabbi Zadok Hacohen MiLublin" (The Hassidic Institute and Mosad Harav Kook), another spiritual leader of influence and wisdom. And, in order to round out our Hassidic *milieu*, we might mention that Tversky promises "Kerot Mishpahat Rebayim" (Story of a Rebbes' Dinasty) giving an intimate view of the Rebbe's "courtyard," in the form of an historical novel.

And now down to earth. "Yadayim Ovdot" (Working Hands, or Learning by Doing, Kiryat Sefer, IL.2.700) by Asher Bing, is a nicely produced volume, for young and old, containing instructions on how to fashion a variety of things, given the simplest of materials and five fingers to each hand. There are 100 illustrations and sketches with clearly set-out directives which, if conscientiously followed, might lead to a good deal of fun and perhaps remuneration. "Bedek Habayit" (Repairs in the Home, Kiryat Sefer, IL.1.800) is another means of making money — by saving it. Instead of calling in the artisan when anything goes wrong, Tirkel, who is an instructor in the subject, tells you that all you need is a proper tool and the will and readiness to invest time and energy. As to the "how" — he provides that. This book, too, is accompanied by drawings which show you that you need not always be afraid of opening the kitchen drain yourself or even tampering with the electricity installation. Perhaps in his next book the writer will be kind enough to advise us what to do with the parts left over after we've reassembled our wrist watch.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Walt Whitman once said of America: "Do I contradict myself? Very well, I contradict myself. I am large, I contain multitudes." Readers, trying from recent books to understand the bewildering nation which bestrides our narrow world, will find themselves faced with this overwhelming inconsistency. The first "revelation" of America is contained in "The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes" (Simon & Schuster, IL.7.500), the day-to-day record of a Republican liberal who served arch-Democrat Roosevelt as Secretary of the Interior throughout the period of the New Deal. This first volume covers the period March 5, 1933 to November 7, 1936. Apparently neither Roosevelt nor Ickes followed anything like a "Party line." The Administration dealt with problems as they arose, but dealt with them in the amazingly efficient manner that is typical of America.

They seem always to have sought the most liberal policies possible, subject to restrictions imposed by the "lobbies" and the "machines." The personal portraits of America's leaders of the thirties are bold, often savage. Altogether, the Diary gives an impression of urgency and of creative activity.

A lighter picture of the United States emerges from "Merely Colossal" (Simon & Schuster. IL.4.375), Arthur Mayer's wry history of the movies. George Price's drawings are ideal adjuncts to the text, which, to quote one of Mayer's Sam Goldwynisms, gives to Hollywood "the kind of ad I like — Facts. No exaggerations." Mayer has always supported the "mature films" demanded by the critics, but proves conclusively that he could only afford to do so by simultaneously showing the very worst.

A different impression is made by Dr. Fineberg's "The Rosenberg Case" (Oceana IL.3.125), a piece of violent pleading to justify the execution of the Rosenbergs. One emerges unconvinced. No doubt we will be similarly repelled by the Communist book which no doubt will follow inevitably to prove that the Rosenbergs were martyred by capitalism.

Schwartzchild's "The Red Prussian" (Scribners IL.3.000), is a biography of Karl Marx which presents a fair and balanced picture of the man whose doctrines still dominate our lives.

P.G.

Life and Letters

Turkish Exhibit

During the recent visit of the President of Turkey to the United States, an exhibition of Turkish literature was arranged in Washington by the Library of Congress. Among the exhibits was a copy of "Mishneh Torah" by Maimonides, printed in 1507 in Constantinople. *(INA)*

A Moses Film

Cecil B. de Mille, who is 72 and has been directing films for 40 years, is at work on his 70th film, a new version of *The Ten Commandments* which he first made in 1923. "On the silent screen," *The Times* quotes him, "I was unable to do all that was necessary to tell the story of Moses. There will be no modern story this time . . . My new film will be all Biblical."

It will attempt to describe "the 20 missing years" in the life of Moses, when he had to choose between the Egyptians and his own people. The drama of this decision is the central theme of the film, which Mr. de Mille proposes to make "right on its original site."

Mufti's Memoirs

Haj Amin el Husseini is the author of a series of articles in Cairo's "El Misri" daily, the former Wafd organ. In the form of the ex-Mufti's political memoirs, the articles deal with the history of the Arab nationalist movement in Palestine during the past 40 years.

The Jordan press has not only criticized the series for being one-sided and for not mentioning the Mufti's own share in the "Palestine catastrophe."

Publications Received

British Iron and Steel Federation, Education and Training for Management in the Iron and Steel Industry. Steel House, London.

HEBREW

Ahot Hariehenot (The Life of Hannah Chisik). Ed. Bracha Habas. Am Oved.

Bevida, K., Tikkunim Hevrati Vetherut Ha'adam (Social Planning and Individual Freedom). Socialist Realisation in Britain. Am Oved.

Chess

February 19, 1954

Problem No. 702
Ud GRINBLATT, Ma'ariv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Kb4; Qc1; Bb4, Bd3; Pb3, f2, f4, g3 (5)
Kd5; Rd4, Rg5; Bd1; Pa4, b5, b6, c4, c5, f5, g4, h5. (13)
White mates in Three

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 697 (Santiago & Morra): 1.Bc5!! **Problem No. 698** (Metzenauer): 1.Rg4 thr. 2.Kt:e4+; 1...Rb6d (Kb5d, Kt6d, Rd6d) 2.Kt2+ (Kb7, Kt7, Kt5d+). **GAME No. 691**

White: **FALGI** Black: **KAGAN** (Israel championship, 1953)

1.Kt:f3 d5 2.b3 c5 3.c4 Kt:f6 4.Bb4+ Bd7 5.B:d7 Kt:d7 6.d3 e6 7.e4 B:f7 8.Bb2 0-0 9.Qc2 Re8 10.0-0 a5 11.a4 d4 12. Kt:d4 Kt:d4 13.R:e1 Rc8 14.Kt:f1 Kt:f6 15.g3 Kb5 16.Bc1 Rc6 17. Kt:e4 Kt:d5 18.Qe2 Qc8 19.e4 Kt:f4 20.B:f4 e:f4 21.Kt:d5 Qd7 22.b4 b6 23.R:f4 Re8 24.g5 R:e2 25. Kt:e2 B:g5 26.Kt:f4 Bd8 27.Bb1 f5 28.f3 Qe7 29.Rg1 g6 30.Kt1 Kt:c4 31.Re1 Re6 32.e:f5 Qf7 33.Kt:e6 Q:f5 34.Kt:d8 Q:f3 35.Kt:c6 Q:h1+ 36.Kf2 B:c6 37.Re2 Kt:e5 38. R:e5+ K:e7 39.R:g5 h:g5 40.Qe4 Qf7 41.Qe6+ Qf6 42.Qe8 Qf8 43.R:g5+ R:g5 44.Rh7+. **NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP**

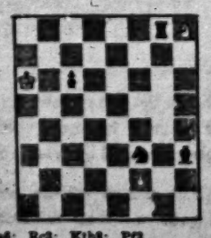
The first round of the national team championship, Division "A" was held on Saturday, February 6, with the following results: "Lasher," Tel Aviv, defeated "Hakoach" (Reti), T.A. by 4:2; Individual results: Dr. Oren 1 — Weller 0, Kniager 0 — Wolfinger 1, Alon 1 — Smilttner 0, Lebunbach 1 — Rauch 0, Friedman ½ — Mechner ½, Braun ½ — Fuss ½.

Jerusalem—Haifa 4:2. Debbin 1 — Feinman 0, Czerniak 1—Fischer 0, Mohliver ½ — Feuer ½, David 1 — Berent 0, Estreicher 1 — Ben-Menachem ½, Katz 0 — Talmi 1.

Bahai — Rishon Le-Zion: As the game of the first board Shayevich-Dinner was adjourned (with a slight advantage for Shayevich) the results are not final yet. The results on the other boards were: Kagan ½—Rahon ½, Dessnis 0 — Markovich 1, Negrin 1—[illegible] 0, Bernstein 0 — Klein 1, Plail 1 — Charlop 0.

Simultaneous games: Bahai champion, Shayevich, in training depot: Won 18, lost none in 2 hrs. 45 m. Dessnis, Wan 14, drew one, lost three.

Endgame No. 74
E.M. BIRNOV, USSR
"Shachmaty," 1952, 2nd Pr.



Ke4; Rc3; Kth8; Pf2. (4)
Ka1; Rg8; Bh3; Kt2f3; Pe5. (5)
White to play and draw

Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

Order for Women to Report for Registration, Examinations and Regular Service

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras.4 (d) and 5(c) of the Defence Service Law, 1949(1), I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation
1. In this Order, "Permanent Resident," means a woman, permanently resident of the area under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel, born between March 24, 1926 and September 16, 1936, both dates inclusive.

Reporting for Registration and Determining Health Category.
2. Every permanent resident is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine her health category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite to the first letter of her surname.

Title
3. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration and Examinations) No.2 — 1954."

TABLE A.

Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Derekh Bethlehem, corner Rehov Emek Harefaim.
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, 7 Rehov Tarshish, Jaffa.
Ramat Gan	Recruiting Office, 45 Rehov Arlosoroff.
Hadera	Recruiting Office, Kupat Holim Lana, near General Labour Exchange.
Haifa	Recruiting Office, 23 Rehov Y.L. Peretz.
Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth St., opp. Municipality.
Rehovot	Recruiting Office, Rehov Batia Makov.
Beersheva	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.

Aleph-Beth	Sunday or Monday, February 21-22, 1954.
Gimmel-Dalet	Wednesday or Thursday, February 24-25, 1954.
Heh-Vav	Sunday or Monday, Feb. 28, March 1, 1954.
Zayin-Het	Wednesday or Thursday, March 3-4, 1954.
Tet-Tud	Sunday or Monday, March 7-8, 1954.
Kaf-Lammed	Wednesday or Thursday, March 10-11, 1954.
Mem	Sunday or Monday, March 14-15, 1954.
Nun-Sammekh	Wednesday or Thursday, March 17-18, 1954.
Ayin-Feh	Sunday or Monday, March 21-22, 1954.
Zaddek-Kuf	Wednesday or Thursday, March 24-25, 1954.
Resh	Sunday or Monday, March 28-29, 1954.
Shin-Tav	Wednes. or Thurs., March 31, April 1, 1954.

Every woman reporting for registration should bring with her two of her photographs, size 6 x 4 cms. and her Identity Card or Census Registration slip.

Any person eligible for service as above not complying with this Order is liable to penalty in accordance with Article 16(a) of the Defence Service Law—1949.

AHARON NIV
RECRUITING OFFICER

January 17, 1954.

1. Sefer Hahukim 28, of September 13, 1954, pp. 271.
Sefer Hahukim 81, of July 11, 1951, pp. 245. No. 282

Stamp of the Week

Once a year the Swiss postal authorities brighten up the grey winter days with one of the technically best sets of stamps issued by any country.

This is known as the "Pro Juventute"-set — For Youth. — It is issued in a variety of face-values. And besides paying the face-value for postage, the purchaser pays a little extra, as marked on each stamp, to help Swiss Youth.

These Youth stamps are a great boon to young people of poor families who are striving to get ahead. The revenue from the extra charge helps to send them to technical schools, universities and colleges which train them for the Church. Many poor children are also sent to sunshine holidays in the mountains.

The stamps shown here, one of the set of five, is perforated 11½, and recess-printed. The set costs 4s.0d. in London.

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I have been entrusted with the sale by auction of some outstanding collections, including forerunners, Mandate, Minhelet-Haam, Doar Ivri, Israel and Foreign.
On view:
JERUSALEM: Feb. 21, 1954, Jarden Cafe, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Feb. 24 and 25, 1954 "Zentner" Clubhouse, 19 Reh. Bialik, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
HAIFA: from Feb. 15, 1954 at my shop, Beth Hakranoth, Rehov Herzl.
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